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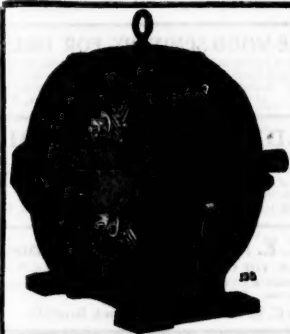


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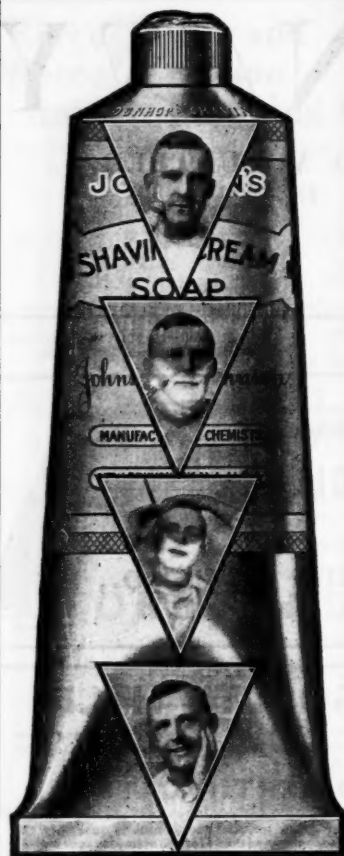
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So great a drain has the Panama Canal made upon the labor force of Spain that the government has become alarmed. Until a year ago the Spaniards constituted about all the European labor movement to the Isthmus. During the past year the Spanish government has refused to allow steamship agents in Spain to sell steerage tickets to Panama, as the country was being depleted of its best laborers. There is a surplusage of European labor on the Isthmus, and the Commission has been compelled to hold to the rule of filling vacancies in the labor ranks from the contract men, whenever any of the latter are out of work. Non-contract European laborers are now employed only when the vacancies cannot be filled from the ranks of the contract men. The immigration figures at the port of Colon for the past six months show that not only does the independent immigration movement on the part of the European and West Indian laborers continue, but that the volume in the case of the European laborers has increased nearly to 1,000 per cent. and in the case of the West Indians over fifty per cent., as compared with the first five months of 1909. About fifty per cent. of the steerage passengers from Europe at the present time are Spaniards, while the remaining fifty per cent. are about equally divided between Greeks and Italians. No recruiting of labor by the Panama Canal Commission has been done for several months, and it is not likely that this method of procuring workers will again be necessary during the construction of the Canal. On May 31 there were 29,560 employees on the rolls of the Commission, exclusive of the railroad force. One-fourth of the concrete required to complete the Gatun locks had been laid on June 27, when half a million cubic yards had been put down. The plant for concrete laying was not ready for work till the latter part of August, 1909, although the original plan had been to start the concrete laying on Jan. 1, 1909. Each month has found a steady increase in output, and with the plant working smoothly, as it has during the last few months, it is possible that all the earlier estimates as to production will be exceeded by Jan. 1, 1911. The Panama Canal is to have an energetic rival, according to report from the U.S. Consul General at Vancouver, who refers to the forming of the Canadian Mexican Pacific S.S. Line, to ply between Vancouver and Salina Cruz, Mexico. He says: "There will be connections with several European lines, also eastern Canadian steamships, via the Tehuantepec National Railway. It would appear to be the endeavor to build up these steamship lines and railway connections in advance of the completion of the Panama Canal to such a standing that this route will be a formidable competitor with the Canal on its completion, except for vessels with full cargoes bound to European or eastern American and Canadian ports. The proposed four-tracking of the railway across Mexico from Salina Cruz to Puerto Mexico would place the railway in a position to handle a large amount of freight."

A good suggestion for American soldiers is found in the habit of the British soldier of scouring the library for books referring to the country he has been ordered to. There are many good books now published on the Philippines which should be placed within the reach of the men of the Army, and which they should read when they are ordered to that part of our possessions. They should not depend too much upon titles in the catalogs, for often they are misleading. Thus it recently happened that when a certain British corps was under orders to proceed to Hong Kong a number of applications were received by the librarian for a volume called "Chats on China." At the same time an offer of "The Flowery Kingdom" was indignantly spurned, as something ob-

viously having to do with gardening. On another occasion an ambitious young corporal who was going to a Mediterranean station took out a handbook on "Rock Drilling." Having steadily waded through it from cover to cover, he returned it with the remark that it was a "fraud," since it did not contain a single word about military life in Gibraltar. The books most popular in the barrack rooms of the British soldier are Mrs. Wood's "East Lynne" and Miss Braddon's "Lady Audley's Secret," which never seem to lose their popularity in military circles. Any barrack room plebiscite, according to Henry Wyndham, who writes in the United Service Magazine, would unhesitatingly plump for the works of these two women, with whom may be bracketed Ouida, in preference to the books turned out to-day. This is because the soldier always values wholesome sentiment and a good story above morbid psychology and "problems." There is a good reason why "Under Two Flags," by Ouida, should be popular with the soldiers, as it is essentially a story of war. Masculine novelists, however, are by no means without their warm admirers among the rank and file. Those principally in demand are Conan Doyle, Rudyard Kipling, E. W. Hornung and Stanley Weyman. The latter's "House of the Wolf" has much fighting in it. For that reason the "Prisoner of Zenda," by Anthony Hope, should not be overlooked by the soldiers. Of the authors of a former generation, Thackeray and Dickens are special favorites. Some of the patrons of the barrack library have distinctly queer tastes. For example, there was once a veteran who, spurning lighter fare, deliberately took out an ancient copy of Whitaker's Almanac. At the end of the year, after he had plowed through every page of it, including the advertisements, he applied for the "next volume." Another man would never read anything but an old Army List, and gradually became expert on the various matters with which it dealt. Fond though he is of novels, the soldier does not read these to the exclusion of everything else. He is particularly partial to works dealing with men and countries under whom or where he himself has served. Lord Roberts's "Forty-one Years in India" is far and away the most popular volume among the contents of any regimental library in works of this class, while "From Midshipman to Field Marshal," by Sir Evelyn Wood, is another strong favorite. Captain Marryat's sea stories appeal to soldiers almost as strongly as they do to sailors. General Manderson, formerly U.S. Senator from Nebraska, relates that once he met a dozen of the most dignified justices of the great English courts at one of the most select clubs in London. They were much pleased with the rare specimens of American humor with which General Manderson knew so well how to entertain them. In the course of the evening he found that all the jurists had read "David Harum," and had been inexpressibly amused by the famous story of the horse trade.

Our frequent references to the bloodthirsty and revengeful spirit of the Moros give particular point to the attack made upon Dean C. Worcester, Secretary of the Interior of the Philippines, on July 18, while he was making a trip through the island of Palawan, the most westerly of the larger Philippine groups, and had attended the installation of the new governor. A band of Moros planned his death, and, armed with bolos, they made a rush upon him. Luckily, Capt. Daniel J. Moynihan, of the Philippine Scouts, had had his eye on the treacherous natives, and at the psychological moment gave the order to fire, killing three of the leaders of the rush and putting the others to flight. The blind savagery with which the Moros would thus attack the representative of so powerful a nation as the United States indicates how small would have been the chance of the Christian Filipinos if, after the war with Spain, the United States had turned over to those people the archipelago for complete self-government. A barbaric or semi-barbaric bravery that would send the Moros rushing against an official of the United States, guarded as he was by armed men, would undoubtedly have sent them in warlike and conquering hordes against the Filipinos, whose weakness as a military force was shown in their conflicts with the American soldiers in the battles in Luzon. The military governors of the Moro province have often said that the time is far distant when the government instituted there by the United States can be carried on without the assistance of armed men. This last outburst of racial hatred would seem to confirm that view.

Secretary Worcester is probably one of the best informed men on Philippine conditions among the Americans who have visited the islands. He journeyed about the islands in 1887-88 as a member of the Steers scientific expedition, and again in 1890-93, when he organized a collecting and exploring expedition. There is hardly an accessible spot in the Philippines that Mr. Worcester has not visited. He has lived among the savage tribes in the interior of the larger islands. Many times he faced death in the form of disease, and again and again narrowly escaped with his life from treacherous natives, going far out to sea in open boats. Just before his appointment as Secretary of the Interior in the islands Mr. Worcester told of his experiences at a gathering of New York business men, members of which were of two minds about the Philippines. "While I was in the Philippines," he said, "I met a few travelers who were willing to say the natives were capable of self-government. I don't know where they traveled, but if they spent much time in the north their ideas of self-

government must be peculiar. As an instance of the civilization of many of the tribes, I may tell you that they take as much interest in making collections of human heads as our boys take in collecting postage stamps. They have practically no marriage law. Their professors of mathematics, by counting on their toes, are able to count as high as twenty. The average man, however, can only count as high as three. If they see photographs of themselves they do not recognize the pictured face. They are absolutely without religion."

Almost like an echo of what we said last week upon the subject of harmonizing religious differences, as a preliminary to settling the civilian controversies which result in war, appears the announcement that the Christian Unity Foundation has just been incorporated by twenty-four men, all members of the Protestant Episcopal Church, twelve lay and twelve clerical, with the avowed intention of promoting a better understanding among the various religious bodies, "that, finally, by the operation of the Spirit of God, the various Christian bodies may be knit together in more evident unity in the essentials of faith and practice and in one organic life. So we, being many, are one body in Christ, and every one members one of another." Bishop Frederick Courtney is president of the foundation, and the vice presidents are Bishop William Crosswell Doane, of Albany; Bishop Boyd Vincent, of southern Ohio; Bishop C. P. Anderson, of Chicago; Bishop E. S. Lines, of Newark; Bishop David H. Greer, of New York; Robert Fulton Cutting, Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, U.S.N., Col. Charles William Larned, U.S.A., George Wharton Pepper, of Philadelphia, and John H. Stiness, former Chief Justice of Rhode Island. The Rev. Dr. Arthur Lowndes is secretary and George Gordon King treasurer. This, we are frank to say, seems to us the most sensible "peace" movement yet begun. The strength of it lies in the fact that it is not labeled a "peace" movement. The fault of all such movements carrying that label is that they feel constrained to start out with the fundamental error that to be effective they must oppose all means of national defense. This organization of clergy and laymen, including a representative of the Army and one of the Navy, probably does not know that it is a powerful "peace" body, and the members of it would probably be surprised if they were so informed, but nevertheless we expect more from it than from the numerous anti-Army, anti-Navy societies, whose energies are frittered away in an opposition which is not necessary to the purposes of their organization. As we said some months ago in our reply to Col. George Harvey, of the North American Review, more wars have been caused by religious antagonisms than ever were inspired by the ambitions of the professional soldier, and this contention we are willing to submit to the judgment of history. This new organization, in seeking to promote a religious brotherhood, is marking out the best path for reaching the brotherhood of man.

The naval department of the government of Canada, says the Standard of Empire's Ottawa correspondent, is now conferring with the Admiralty with regard to plans which have been submitted for the construction of ten new warships for the Canadian navy, and it is understood that the imperial authorities have sanctioned the announcement that in the course of the coming autumn Canadian and home firms will be asked to submit plans for the construction of these vessels. The designs for the proposed warships will be supplied by the Admiralty, and, as at present arranged, it is anticipated that the construction work will be begun next year, by which time it is confidently expected that adequate shipbuilding plants will have been erected on the St. Lawrence or at the maritime ports. Three schools of artillery are, it is understood, to be formed. The horse and field artillery at Kingston, the heavy artillery at Quebec and the coast artillery at Halifax and Esquimaux. Each school will have a commandant. The Canadian government is sending out five surveying parties to investigate the possibilities of developing a waterway from Lake Winnipeg through the North Saskatchewan River up to Edmonton. The statement is made in well informed quarters that an eight foot waterway can readily be made for this distance of about 700 miles.

Urging the cause of good roads in the House of Representatives, June 9, the Hon. William Sulzer, M.C. from New York, said: "The establishment of good roads would in a great measure solve the question of the high price of food and the increasing cost of living. By reducing the cost of transportation it would enable the farmer to market his produce at a lower price and at a larger profit at the same time. It would bring communities closer together and in touch with the centers of population, thereby facilitating the commerce of ideas as well as of material products. When the saving in cost of moving this product of agriculture over good highways, instead of bad, would have built a million miles of good roads, the incalculable waste of bad roads in this country is shown to be of such enormous proportions as to demand immediate reformation and the wisest and best statesmanship; but great as is the loss to transportation, mercantile, industrial and farming interests, incomparably greater is the material loss to the women and children and the social life, a matter as important as civilization itself."

Professors at the Military Academy will doubtless read with peculiar interest the paper in the July United Service Magazine, of London, entitled, "Can Geometry Replace Euclid?" by "Ratio," the pen name of one who seems specially well qualified to write on that subject. Difficulty of definition is the greatest stumbling block to English discussion and argument, he says, and he might well have said to discussion anywhere in any language. Logical training is vital to the soldier, the essayist holds. He cannot properly practice his profession in peace time and has to be constantly sifting evidence, coming to conclusions and forming judgments, and any false reasoning is liable to exact its toll of brave men's blood. "When it comes to actual warfare logic is the essence of strategy. Who can doubt the debt of Alexander to Aristotle? Who, reading of Stonewall Jackson's splendid maneuvers, can fail to see in each of them the results of his sound absorption of the logical teaching given at West Point? But the best example of the value of philosophy to a general is that of Xenophon. Here we have a young logician, fresh from the feet of Socrates, with no experience of arms even as a private soldier, suddenly taking command of a shattered army of ten thousand demoralized men in the hour of disastrous defeat and leading them in safety many hundreds of miles." The writer insists he is not disparaging the classics, for he says "the stability of character so pronounced in the higher ranks of the army is essentially due to classical training, which, unfortunately, cannot be given to the sister service." Abraham Lincoln used to work out a problem of Euclid every morning before breakfast, it is said, and we know of one man high in clerical position who is of great assistance in the legal end of the War Department as a result, presumably, of a practice he followed for many years after reaching manhood of never letting the sun go down without his mastering a problem in Euclid.

In the July number of the Military Surgeon Capt. Percy L. Jones, of the Army Medical Corps, reports that flies are comparatively rare in the Philippines because of a species of ant which consumes the larvæ of the fly with avidity. "Upon watching these ants attack fly larvæ," he says, "it is interesting to note that they do so in a way which proves that they are no novices at the procedure. One will attack an extremity and apparently bite it, and as soon as the larva begins to coil and makes efforts to escape, numbers of others will immediately jump upon it, and in the course of a few moments the larva will be apparently dead. I believe that the ant introduces some venom in the act of biting, formic acid in character, which preserves the larva as food until such time as the ant needs it—cans it, in other words. As soon as the struggles of the larva have ceased, they haul it off to their nests and return for others. In many instances I have seen them carry away pupæ. It will be interesting for the reader to procure a few maggots and place them over an ant bed." So far as is known, this species of ant is not found in the United States, and, indeed, is not yet classified. Captain Jones has considered the practicability of introducing it into countries where the extermination of the fly is destined to become an important feature of sanitation. This ant is said to be an energetic destroyer of bedbugs as well as of flies.

From a gentleman just returned from the Ural Mountains, Russia, which he visited to make mining investigations, we learn that the treatment of political prisoners by the Russian government has greatly changed of late years. These unfortunates are no longer banished to Siberia, to which only real criminals are now sent. Exiled political prisoners are now kept within Russia proper in the province of Archangel, above the Arctic Circle. Criminals exiled to Siberia receive a certain ration, and are not kept in prisons nor in stockades, but are privileged to roam about over a considerable territory, which is closely patrolled by guards. Escape is very difficult, as the prisoners have no food supplies sufficient to carry them through a long journey in the wilderness. They are allowed to get what they can in addition to the government rations, but the opportunities to do so are very limited. The few peasants in the neighborhood often take pity on escaping prisoners and set out food on their window-sills for them, as they dare not take them into their houses. Criminals sent to Siberia no longer travel to their destination on foot, but are moved in railway trains. Whether these changes are due to the condemnation of other peoples or to the influences making for constitutional government within the Empire is an interesting matter for speculation.

Capt. Henry H. Scott, Coast Art., U.S.A., will have the sympathy of all just-minded men in his effort to secure the punishment of the man who confesses to having brutally murdered the Captain's sister. If he is a criminal he should be punished as such; if insane he should be so declared and put under restraint. To turn him loose upon the community because Italy and the United States cannot agree as to who should try him is a disgrace to the administration of justice. Captain Scott has good reason for the suspicion that our Department of State is not so unable in this matter as it is unwilling. Captain Scott, in a published statement, says: "I have tried in my humble way to serve my country. I am ever ready to do so hereafter, because I believe that the American people and the American Government stand for justice and a square deal. I cannot believe it possible that a man who is a confessed murderer of the most brutal type can enlist the aid, sympathy or friendship of any official in a Government of which I am a citizen and which my forefathers helped to create, yet I cannot help but feel that I am not receiving the same consideration as an American that I am entitled to receive from the view-point of justice."

Capt. Casper H. Conrad, of the Quartermaster's Department of the Army, has suggested a new method of marking horses in order to enable the War Department to keep a record of them. For several years the hoofs of the animals have been numbered. This method, however, has not been satisfactory because of the fact that the number often wears off the hoof and is obliterated in other ways. Captain Conrad's scheme is to tattoo the number on the inside of the animal's lip. This system is in practice in the quartermaster's department of the British army. John P. Heap, secretary of the Humane Society in Washington, is quoted as expressing the opinion

that humane societies of the country might make objection to this method. Dr. A. D. Melvin, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture, said, however, that the tattooing need not be very painful to the animal because it can easily be done with a pincer-like punch, on which all the needles are inked at once and the mark placed in the lip with one operation. A similar scheme is used in this country for marking registered cattle, only with cows and steers the tattooing is done in the ear.

An interesting novelty that has been recommended for adoption by the special Infantry Board is a new waterproof cloth, to be used for the manufacture of ponchos and shelter halves. It is an olive-drab cloth of a much lighter weight than rubber, and at the same time is believed to come nearer being absolutely waterproof than any rubber cloth. It is also cheaper and very much stronger than rubber-coated cloth. It has been subjected by the board to all sorts of tests, both in the laboratory and in the field, and the board are said to consider it is the best waterproof cloth that has ever been offered to the War Department. It is manufactured by a secret process. The only information which the manufacturers will divulge is that it is not made of rubber. Its inventor has been so secretive that he has not applied for a patent for the cloth. The concern that manufactures it relies for protection entirely upon its ability to keep its method of treating the cloth secret. The special Cavalry Equipment Board is also investigating the new cloth, with a view to determining whether it is suitable for that arm of the Service. If it is adopted by this board it may be used for slickers, shelter-halves, blankets and ponchos.

Brig. Gen. Walter Howe disapproves the findings of the court-martial in the case of Corpl. William F. Stretch, 42d Co., C.A.C. He was tried at Fort Mott, N.J., on charges of conduct to the prejudice of good order, etc., specifying that he made a false sworn statement, to the effect that he was single, when he was really a married man. The plea was "guilty without criminality" and the court found him guilty, sentencing him to be reduced to the ranks, to be confined at hard labor and to forfeit \$10 per month for six months. The reviewing authority says: "The judge advocate failed to arraign the accused on two of the four specifications referred to him for trial. The accused pleaded 'guilty without criminality,' and, instead of following the correct practice and either rejecting such a plea or treating it as 'not guilty,' the judge advocate rested, and the court, without calling for evidence, proceeded to a finding of 'guilty,' and awarded a sentence. The Department Commander cannot condemn too strongly such lax and careless procedure, which requires, as a matter of law, the disapproval of the proceedings, findings and sentence. Corporal Stretch will be released from arrest and restored to duty."

The increased powers of punishment conferred by the last army annual act, in relation to the British army, inspires the London Army and Navy Gazette to say that "taking everything into consideration, an extension of the powers of company commanders would tend to decrease the civil consequences of a short term of detention, do away with the irritating and troublesome form of punishment now involved in a long term of confinement to barracks, reduce the number of regimental entries, and enable the company commander to deal with every kind of minor offense. Under the old regulations the C.O. could not go beyond fourteen days' detention, while now the maximum has been raised to twice that, or four full weeks. The Gazette believes that for a soldier to be awarded a punishment of twenty-eight days' detention by his own C.O., instead of by a C.M., is a distinct advantage to him, for the former, an entry in his regimental conduct sheet, can be lived down, while a record of trial by court-martial is a blot forever on a man's character, and may stand between him and some perhaps otherwise well merited reward."

The Medal of Honor Legion has a rival in the Military Order of the Medal of Honor, which is steadily increasing its membership. In the new society those only are eligible to membership of the first class who won their Congressional medals in actual warfare, its members holding that the Act of Congress passed in 1864, during the War of the Rebellion, did not contemplate the conferring of the medal on those persons, meritorious though they are, who save men from drowning or perform similar acts not military in character. The first reunion of the order will be held next fall in Pittsburgh, Pa., at the dedication of the great memorial hall, a monument to the soldiers and sailors of the Civil War. The principal officers of the order are Major Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, president; Gen. J. M. Schoonmaker, of Pittsburgh, vice president; Gen. Horatio C. King, Brooklyn, secretary, and Major George W. Brush, chairman of the executive committee.

With the admission of New Mexico and Arizona as states, once more the stars of the flag will be regularly arranged, the six rows containing eight each. Alaska and Hawaii are our remaining territories, not counting the District of Columbia, but with outlying possessions in Porto Rico, Guam, Tutuila, the Philippines and the Isthmian Canal Zone, the Union may in time comprise many more states. But for a long while the forty-eight stars will suffice for the flag. States have developed and been admitted rapidly since Vermont in 1791. The longest interval was between Colorado, 1876, and the two Dakotas, Montana and Washington in 1889. The states since admitted have been Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona. A much longer period than thirteen years will elapse, probably, before another new state will require a new star in the flag.

Germany has undertaken the government management of labor, having established official offices for the disposal of labor and forbidding the existence of private intelligence offices. All forms of work, whether it be that of the actor or the coal heaver, shall be sought through the municipal or government offices. This whole step will not be taken at once, and for a time existing agencies, trades unions and so on will be permitted to continue their work, but under strict rules and regulations, which will be laid down and enforced by the powers that be. They will, for example, all have to make annual or monthly

returns, and they will be permitted to charge only such terms as shall be prescribed by a schedule.

Speaking on the subject of Army Engineers and reclamation, the Springfield (Mass.) Republican says: "In introducing Army Engineers to this branch of the public service, under the authority of Congress, the President doubtless was moved by reasons not very unlike those which caused President Roosevelt some years ago to order Colonel Goethals to take charge of the construction of the Panama Canal. Army officers do not criticize their superiors, except through the regular channels, nor do they enter politics, organize propagandas and make Presidents miserable by their newspaper interviews. They are useful creatures to have around after the period of public agitation, investigation and recrimination; and Mr. Taft probably finds a degree of comfort in placing the irrigation projects under their care."

The following is the degree of completion July 1 by the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department, of machinery for U.S. naval vessels under construction: Battleships—Florida, 66.59; Utah, 81.52; Wyoming, 13.30; Arkansas, 26.57. Destroyers—Paulding, 91.68; Drayton, 88.71; Roe, 92.40; Terry, 80.1; Perkins, 79.77; Sterett, 71.07; McCall, 83.23; Burrows, 79.11; Warrington, 73.92; Mayrant, 74.44; Monaghan, 33.50; Trippe, 64.06; Walke, 41.03; Ammen, 30.95; Patterson, 41.64. Colliers—Cyclops, 89.32; Neptune, 11.35. Submarines—Salmon, 96.23; Carp, 47.52; Barracuda, 47.52; Pickerel, 47.52; Skate, 47.52; Skipjack, 35.07; Sturgeon, 35.07; Thrasher, 2.43; Tuna, 11.60; Seal, 28.60.

According to the American Consul at Tientsin letters destined to Northern China, Manchuria and Japan are longer in transit from the eastern part of the United States if sent by way of San Francisco than if they are despatched to Europe and go over the Siberian railway. The difference is said to be from one week to three weeks. Business men having correspondence with the Orient can probably test the statement for themselves without much trouble. If it is correct it may be explained in part by the fact that mails are sent from this country much more frequently across the Atlantic than across the Pacific and go by faster steamers.

The enterprising Chamber of Commerce of Tacoma, Wash., has issued a handsome poster to encourage attendance at the military tournament, July 24-30, at the Tacoma Stadium, "the only public school stadium in the world, seating capacity 30,000." The poster, in colors, shows a cavalryman standing erect on two galloping horses, with the stadium and a large school building in the background. It offers as attractions, "Two thousand picked United States Regulars; four U.S. military bands; broadsword and mounted combats; wall scaling; thrilling feats of horsemanship; thousands of dollars in cash prizes."

A very unusual fatality is reported by the Military Digest, published at Fort William McKinley, P.I. While riding on the wagon used to pull the moving targets in the new skirmish practice at the target range on June 1 Corpl. Henry Broder, Co. A, 12th U.S. Inf., was shot through the head and instantly killed by a stray bullet fired by some member of the 12th Cavalry, which was going through the skirmish run at the time. At the time he was shot he was instructing the Filipino driver in moving the target at the proper time. The wagon was about 100 yards to the side of the target on which the men were firing.

Major Gen. F. D. Grant has received another poem inspired by the Army tournament at Chicago, written by a little girl twelve years old, Marie D. Schimmelpfeng, of Rogers Park, Chicago. An accompanying letter says that the youthful poetess has been to the tournament twice and wished she could go every day; and sends the poem to show how much she enjoyed the tournament. The poem opens with: "Oh, soldiers, brave and daring, thankful to you am I, for cheering up us children, by a tournament Fourth of July"; and closes with "thanks to the soldiers many, and Grant's management as well."

The New York Evening Post says: "The Republican party of New York state has among its gubernatorial possibilities two uncommon men. One of them spells Kennet with one 't' and the other Willcox with two 't's.' The double-elled Willcox is well known to us, as we have had nine of them in the Army and three in the Navy and Marine Corps, besides Willcoxs, Willcoxon and Willcoxen. Of 'Willcox' with the single ell we have had thirteen in the Army, three of them general officers. One 'Willcox' reached this grade.

The Commandery-in-Chief of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States will hold its twenty-sixth annual meeting at Brown's Hotel, Denver, Colo., on Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 4 and 5, the council-in-chief meeting on Tuesday afternoon and the commandery on Wednesday at 10 a.m. An effort will be made to have the Companions assemble at Chicago to start for Denver, and to take advantage of the Western summer excursion rates. Fuller information will be published later on.

At the meeting of the State Waterway League, at Long Branch, N.J., July 17, a project was presented for an inland waterway between the Shrewsbury River and Barneget Bay, to cover a distance of twenty-one miles and cost \$2,000,000, including the building of six railroad bridges and between twenty-one and twenty-five road bridges.

About \$73,000 has been subscribed to the \$100,000 required for a memorial to Grover Cleveland, to be erected on the golf links at Princeton. It is to be a tower forty feet square and seventy-five feet high, having on the second floor a room for national and other relics.

The Society of the Army of the Potomac will hold its next annual reunion at Antietam (Sharpsburg) on Sept. 16 and 17. Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, D.D., pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, will be the orator, and Thomas Walsh, of New York, the poet.

CHANGES IN THE MARINE CORPS.

A general reprimand to five officers at the headquarters of the U.S. Marine Corps and a letter of censure addressed to three others was the result of the court of inquiry appointed to investigate the official conduct of Major Gen. George F. Elliott, commandant of the Marine Corps, and Col. Charles H. Lauchheimer, Adjutant and Inspector of the Marine Corps. This report was made public Saturday, July 16, and on Tuesday, July 19, General Elliott gave out a letter from Assistant Secretary of the Navy Beekman Winthrop, as a result of which General Elliott issued orders making a general shake-up among the higher officers of the Marine Corps. Practically every officer who was reprimanded officially by Acting Secretary Winthrop last week was ordered transferred to a new field of duty. Col. William P. Biddle is made acting commandant of the Corps during the absence of General Elliott, who is on leave. On telegraphic instructions from Acting Secretary Winthrop, issued on July 15, General Elliott hurried back to Washington for the purpose of issuing the orders directed in Mr. Winthrop's letter, which was dated July 15, as follows:

Navy Department, Assistant Secretary's Office, Washington, July 15, 1910.
Major Gen. George F. Elliott, Commandant, U.S. Marine Corps.
Sir: You will detach Col. Charles H. Lauchheimer, Col. Frank L. Denny, Col. Thomas C. Prince from their stations and duties in Washington, and direct Colonel Lauchheimer to proceed to the Philippines for duty, Colonel Denny to San Francisco for duty, and Lieutenant Colonel Prince to the Philippines for duty.

2. You will direct Lieut. Col. Henry C. Haines to assume charge of headquarters adjutant and inspector's office, Washington, D.C., and Lieut. Col. Charles L. McCawley to assume charge of headquarters Quartermaster's Department, Washington, D.C.

3. You will detach Col. Charles A. Doyen from his station and duty at Annapolis and direct him to proceed to the Bremerton Navy Yard for duty.

4. You will inform Col. William P. Biddle that, being the senior line officer on duty in Washington, he has been temporarily designated to act for the commandant in his absence until further notice. Respectfully,

BEEKMAN WINTHROP, Asst. Secretary of the Navy.

This letter is interpreted by the friends of Colonel Biddle to indicate that he will succeed General Elliott as commandant when the latter retires in October. Colonel Biddle was highly praised by the naval officers for the manner in which he handled his command in the Nicaraguan expedition. They believe that President Taft, who is now taking a personal interest in straightening out the affairs of the Marine Corps, has decided to name Colonel Biddle. He will do it, it is reported, largely on account of Colonel Biddle's conduct on the Nicaraguan expedition. But all this is speculation.

The President will ask Congress for some new legislation for the Marine Corps. It is possible that there will be a general reorganization. At least, the President will recommend that Congress fix the tenure of the commandant and other officers at the Marine Corps headquarters at four years. In its opinion the court of inquiry indicated that this policy should be inaugurated in the Corps headquarters.

The changes in the headquarters of the Marine Corps will remove from Washington some of the best known officers in any branch of the Service. Colonel Lauchheimer has been on duty at the headquarters since Dec. 14, 1904. He came here as Quartermaster General. Colonel Denny has been on duty at the headquarters even longer, having been assigned in Washington on June 27, 1897. His last tour of sea service was in 1899. Both these officers are not only personally popular in Army and Navy circles, but have many warm personal and influential friends in Congress. No other officer ever received stronger Congressional endorsements than did Colonel Denny when he was mentioned as a candidate for the commandant of the Corps. It is feared that the findings of the court of inquiry have lessened his chances of being appointed.

REPORT OF COURT OF INQUIRY.

The report of the court of inquiry into Marine Corps affairs was given out by Acting Secretary of the Navy Winthrop on July 15, as follows:

"The court of inquiry appointed by the Secretary of the Navy on March 5, 1910, consisting of Rear Admiral Albert S. Barker, U.S.N., as president, and Rear Admirals Charles H. Davis and Royal B. Bradford, U.S.N., additional members, and Comdr. John Hood, U.S.N., judge advocate, to inquire into the official conduct of Major Gen. George F. Elliott, U.S.M.C., and Col. Charles H. Lauchheimer, U.S.M.C., toward each other in the administration of their respective offices of commandant of the Marine Corps and adjutant and inspector of that Corps, has submitted a report to the Secretary of the Navy, finding as follows:

"General Elliott on occasions showed a lack of dignity and firmness in his official intercourse with his subordinates, and was at times profane, irritable and irascible. Although at times he indulged moderately in intoxicating liquor, which may have aggravated his irritability, he was never intoxicated when on or off duty. At times he violated Article 256 and Article 1506 of the Navy Regulations, in failing to treat his subordinates with the proper consideration and courtesy due them.

"On the other hand, General Elliott was usually polite and generous, preferring peace to controversy, and was a plain, blunt soldier—open and frank. In giving his testimony he did not hesitate to tell the whole truth, even to his own detriment, if he thought the facts had the least bearing on the question. He was suspicious of the adjutant and inspector, his assistants and some others, and unjustly believed they were trying to drive him from office. What added greatly to his irritability was the disease of the right ear, which infirmity does not appear to have been generally known to his subordinates. He worked for the good of the Service and accomplished much, but failed to maintain discipline at headquarters and to enforce proper respect for himself and his office.

"Colonel Lauchheimer was in the habit of discussing with 'friends,' a number of whom were officers in the Marine Corps and the Navy, and his own assistants, and at least one civilian, the official acts of the commandant that he considered a grievance, and the advisability of reporting the same. On one occasion a meeting occurred in the office of the Adjutant and Inspector, at which were present a civilian, Colonel Lauchheimer, Lieutenant Colonel Haines and Colonel Denny. During the course of this conversation Colonel Denny made a certain statement, which was understood by the other three persons present to be to the effect that on a certain occasion

General Elliott had indulged excessively in intoxicating liquor. This was proved to be absolutely untrue. Colonel Lauchheimer, the court found, had violated the spirit of the regulations requiring subordination and loyalty, though he kept within the letter of the law, in carrying matters to the Secretary of the Navy that he knew were opposed by the commandant. He also erred in permitting and participating in conversations and discussions in his own office regarding the Commanding General's personal peculiarities and official actions.

"The court found that on occasions Colonel Lauchheimer had been unmilitary, disrespectful and insubordinate toward his commanding officer, and expressed the belief that the only possible explanation of such conduct that could be conceived was his long tour of duty in Washington, which has kept him out of touch with military etiquette and discipline. The court further found that Colonel Lauchheimer violated Article 207 of the Navy Regulations in making general, instead of specific, reports against his superior officer. On the witness stand, Colonel Lauchheimer answered specific questions asked, but evinced no desire to go beyond and assist the court in ascertaining all the facts, except in his own interest.

"On the other hand, the court found that Colonel Lauchheimer worked diligently for the interests of his own Department and for the good of the Service as he saw it, and showed himself a capable and efficient officer in many ways, and was frequently consulted and employed by the General on questions of law, in making reports, in drawing up legal papers and in other matters.

"The court found that Colonel Denny's conduct in making an erroneous statement in the presence of Colonel Lauchheimer, Lieutenant Colonel Haines and a civilian, to the effect that on one occasion General Elliott was under the influence of intoxicating liquors, was, from a military point of view, highly reprehensible. The court was of the opinion, from a review of the testimony of Colonel Denny, that this officer purposely and intentionally evaded answering questions on a subject of which he had full knowledge. The court found that the flat contradictions and the revision and correction of his testimony by Colonel Denny left no other possible conclusion.

"With regard to Colonel Doyen, the court found that for an officer of his age and rank, and one who had commanded troops and independent posts, he showed a remarkable failure to recognize the proper respect and subordination due from a subordinate to his commandant. His testimony with regard to certain facts and the changes and explanations made, the court found, were confusing and evasive.

The court found that Lieutenant Colonel Prince had made statements derogatory to the commandant on insufficient grounds, and he was rebuked by the court for his conduct on the witness stand.

"The court found generally that the difficulties had arisen through a radical difference of policy between the Major General, Commandant, and the Adjutant and Inspector, by a lack of firmness, consistency and dignity in language and deportment on the part of the Commandant, and a too long tenure of office of officers in the Adjutant and Inspector's and Quartermaster's Departments, resulting in lax ideas of subordination and military ethics, and also in a lack of professional and military experience.

"The court recommended no further judicial proceedings, but that General Elliott, Colonel Lauchheimer, Colonel Denny, Colonel Doyen and Lieutenant Colonel Prince be reprimanded by the Department. The Department has to-day addressed letters of censure to these officers, and also to Lieutenant Colonel Haines, Major Magill and Major Porter for violating Article 226 of the Navy Regulations."

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

The following were the Marine Corps orders issued July 18 and 19:

JULY 18.—Lieut. Col. H. C. Haines, A.A. and I., unexpired portion of leave revoked.

Major W. B. Lemly, A.Q.M., unexpired portion of leave revoked.

Major G. C. Thorpe detached headquarters, U.S.M.C., to duty fleet marine officer, Atlantic Fleet, and commanding marine detachment, U.S.S. Connecticut, P.I.

Capt. W. G. Fay detached U.S.S. Connecticut upon reporting of relief, to duty marine barracks, navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Second Lieut. E. H. Morse to Marine Officers' School, Port Royal, S.C., and resume instruction.

JULY 19.—Col. C. H. Lauchheimer, A. and I., detached headquarters, U.S.M.C., to duty in charge of Philippine Inspection District, U.S.M.C., Manila, P.I.
Col. Frank L. Denny, Q.M., detached headquarters, U.S.M.C., to assume charge of depot of supplies, San Francisco, Cal.

Col. C. A. Doyen detached command marine barracks, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., to command marine barracks, navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

Lieut. Col. F. J. Moses detached headquarters, U.S.M.C., to command marine barracks, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lieut. Col. C. L. McCawley, A.Q.M., ordered to assume charge of the Quartermaster's Department, U.S.M.C.

Lieut. Col. H. C. Haines, A.A. and I., ordered to assume charge of the adjutant and inspector's department, U.S.M.C.

Lieut. Col. T. C. Prince, A.Q.M., detached headquarters, U.S.M.C., to duty as brigade quartermaster, 1st Brigade, U.S. Marines, Manila, P.I.

Major B. H. Fuller detached duty marine barracks, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., to command marine barracks, navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Capt. P. F. Archer, A.Q.M., detached 1st Brigade, U.S. Marines, Manila, P.I., upon the reporting of his relief, to report in person to major general, commandant, Washington, D.C.

Capt. C. R. Sanderson, A.Q.M., detached 1st Brigade, U.S. Marines, Manila, P.I., upon the reporting of his relief, to report in person to major general, commandant, Washington, D.C.

Capt. F. J. Schwable, A.Q.M., detached depot of supplies, U.S.M.C., Philadelphia, Pa., to duty as post quartermaster, marine barracks, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Capt. W. E. Noa, A.Q.M., detached duty post quartermaster, marine barracks, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., upon the reporting of his relief, to duty 1st Brigade, U.S. Marines, Manila, P.I.

The remarkable improvement in the health of the European army in India, and the notable reduction in the disease mortality and invaliding, to which attention is drawn in a circular issued by the commander-in-chief, are, says the Calcutta Englishman, matters for great satisfaction. The reasons to account for this are primarily those named by Sir O'Moore Creagh, but it must be admitted that a great deal of this improvement is due to the success of the Army Temperance Association, in prevailing upon the young soldier especially to adopt temperance principles. Again, the soldier in India was never before so well looked after as he is now, while his surroundings from every point of view are immeasurably superior to what they used to be. There is, therefore, every reason to hope that the effects of better knowledge and wider activities in the direction of sanitary effort will show even more satisfactory results in the years to come.

PHILIPPINES DIVISION FIRING, 1909.

The results of rifle and pistol firing of troops in the Philippines Division for the year 1909 are published by command of Major General Duvall in G.O. 24, Philippines Division, Manila, P.I., March 14, 1910. From this order we take the following:

In small-arms firing, for American troops, the order of standing of the departments and general figures of merit were: 1, Visayas, 87.42; 2, Luzon, 75.28; 3, Mindanao, 71.36.

In individual rifle firing in the division, enlisted men and officers (including Scout officers), there were: Expert riflemen, officers 102, men 708; sharpshooters, officers 210, men 3,554; marksmen, officers 96, men 2,773. Figure of merit: Visayas, 111.48; Luzon, 91.07; Mindanao, 90.60.

In collective rifle firing in the division the numbers firing and figures of merit were: Visayas, 1,459, 63.35; Luzon, 6,197, 59.49; Mindanao, 2,910, 52.12.

In pistol firing the department figures of merit were: Visayas, 51.69; Luzon, 42.19; Mindanao, 37.39.

Among the posts, in small-arms firing the standing, with general figure of merit, was as follows: 1, Camp Downes, 103.79; 2, Camp Bumpus, 97.36; 3, Warwick Barracks, 90.80; 4, Camp Daraga, 89.00; 5, Camp Eldridge, 88.20; 6, Cuartel de España, 84.97; 7, Iloilo, 84.62; 8, Camp Jossman, 77.58; 9, Camp Keithley, 76.66; 10, Parang, 75.09; 11, Camp McGrath, 73.70; 12, Camp Stotsenburg, 73.52; 13, Fort William McKinley, 72.77; 14, Zamboanga, 71.02; 15, Malabang, 67.63; 16, Camp Wallace, 64.66; 17, Jolo, 61.84; 18, Camp Overton, 58.42.

Among Philippine Scout organizations in small-arms firing the standing, with figure of merit for the first ten posts was as follows: 1, Tanauan, 112.08; 2, Gandara, 98.23; 3, Isabela, 93.38; 4, Margosatubig, 89.56; 5, Camp Ward Cheney, 85.85; 6, Balamban, 84.81; 7, Cotabato, 84.17; 8, Camp Vicars, 83.10; 9, Reina Regente, 80.27; 10, Naga, 72.33.

Among organizations of American troops in small-arms firing standing, with general figure of merit, was as follows: 1, 14th Infantry, 94.27; 2, 26th Infantry, 86.25; 3, 7th Infantry, 84.34; 4, 30th Infantry, 82.18; 5th, 9th Cavalry, 79.61; 6, 4th Infantry, 78.73; 7, 18th Infantry, 76.66; 8, 29th Infantry, 76.19; 9, 25th Infantry, 75.32; 10, 1st Cavalry, 73.52; 11, 10th Cavalry, 72.28; 12, 23d Infantry, 70.82; 13th, 13th Cavalry, 68.22; 14, 12th Infantry, 65.99; 15, 6th Cavalry, 59.86; 16, 12th Cavalry, 55.54.

The Field Artillery organizations in the islands had only dismounted pistol firing.

Among Philippine Scout organizations in small-arms firing the standing, with figure of merit by organizations, was as follows: 1, 3d Battalion, 87.05; 2, 5th Battalion, 84.46; 3, 6th Battalion, 75.18; 4, 1st Battalion, 71.89; 5, 8th Battalion, 70.25; 6, 10th Battalion, 68.41; 7, 11th Battalion, 53.49; 8, 2d Battalion, 50.16; 9, 7th Battalion, 48.06; 10, 4th Battalion, 45.73. In the 9th Battalion only, the non-commissioned staff fired, special course "A."

THE ARMY REVEALS ITSELF.

In an editorial on the military tournament at Chicago the Chicago Tribune of July 15 says:

"In ten days the Army has revealed itself to the people, and it may be wondered if the people have not revealed themselves to the Army. If the Service ever thought itself regarded in ordinary times as a thing foreign to the interest and regard of the nation that notion could not have survived the succession of enormous crowds which have filled the seats at the lake front amphitheater. It is safe to say that no event in the Middle West, aside from the expositions in Chicago and St. Louis, ever brought together so many spectators. More than 1,000,000 people have seen the Army in its display of skill, and the soldiers have shown themselves in such exhibitions of efficiency, courtesy, discipline and orderliness as would have planted respect had there been none originally.

"Citizens who have thought of the Service lightly, if at all, have been given a revelation of its importance and its accomplishment. The Army showed itself in its hippodrome rather than its most practical, warlike aspect, and in doing so made a beautiful demonstration of the thoroughness with which the enlisted men are trained to bodily soundness and muscular fitness. Both the civil and the military minds must have received impressions in the last ten days which will not fade rapidly. These tournaments are not new in the history of the Service, but the crowds which, afternoon and night, have filled the lake front park have been so gigantic as to affect profoundly even the individuals who have made up the great masses of humanity, and the effect must have been still greater on the men whose performances drew the spectators.

"A wall of 50,000 people encompassing an arena was in itself a spectacle, and that wall, kept in perfect order by soldiers detailed to guard duty and as ushers, was in itself an evidence of the efficiency of the Army. One might seek no further than this for a revelation of military competency. There may have been exceptional cases to which the compliment cannot be applied, but Chicago, which has seen many assemblages disorderly merely because of their size, never saw so many people so perfectly handled. The great crowds came, found seats, or were unfortunate and were turned away, applauded the regiments on display, and disappeared—all in order and without confusion.

"What the people saw was well worth their assembling. The Cavalry troops showed them how horsemanship is produced in the Army schools and the skill which results. It may be that the famous Italian cavalry organizations can undertake successfully feats which at least seem more hazardous and difficult, but the American trooper was demonstrated to be a master of spectacular, daring and graceful riding. With Infantry, Signal and Ambulance Corps and Artillery going into action with military precision and the dash of the hippodrome, respect for the United States uniform grew amazingly. There seldom are seen more beautiful sights than a regiment in the drill of military calisthenics, with the light of the overhead arcs flashing on the bayonets with the wing of the men, or one more better designed for the creating of good, wholesome, patriotic impulse than that of a regiment on dress parade.

"Americans are not taught in the nice formalities of respect to the national emblems which demand the scrupulous observance of the soldier, but in the ten days in which this community and its neighbors had the Army to observe they were learning the little conventions which symbolize the respect otherwise undemonstrated. It is true that at least on one occasion the police mistook the uncertain attempts of the spectators to arise in honor of the national air and the flag for the beginnings of a disorder to be immediately suppressed, but they learned

and the people were learning. The Army gained something from seeing the citizens, and the citizens gained much from seeing the Army."

OUTRAGE AT THE GETTYSBURG CAMP.

So serious an attempt has been made to fasten upon soldiers of the Army the responsibility for an outrage alleged to have been perpetrated at the Gettysburg camp upon a man named Henry Stewart that we give here the report upon the matter by Brig. Gen. W. W. Wotherpoon, U.S.A., commanding the camp:

Headquarters Camp of Instruction, Gettysburg, Pa., July 16, 1910.
The Adjutant General of the United States Army.
General: Pursuant to your indorsement of July 1, 1910, on affidavit of one Henry Stewart, charging the commission of an outrageous assault upon him by two United States soldiers, which affidavit was left at your office by Mr. Bowie F. Waters, State's Attorney, Montgomery county, Maryland, with request that an investigation be made, and your letter of July 2, concerning the same matter, I have the honor to report that I have made at this camp as complete an investigation of the accusation as circumstances permit, and find nothing to prove that soldiers had anything to do with the outrage.

On the 13th instant Mr. Waters, referred to above, visited this camp and examined all evidence obtainable here (including the statement of Major Darnall, Med. Dept.), and was apparently satisfied that soldiers had nothing to do with the affair. He stated that the testimony of several reputable witnesses, to the effect that the accused, Henry Stewart, was dead drunk at the time in question and unable to identify anybody, nullified Stewart's sworn statement incriminating soldiers, and left nothing upon which to base further proceedings against them.

From my investigation, I am satisfied that no soldiers were guilty of this crime but that Stewart, upon coming out of his drunken stupor and finding himself mutilated, concocted the story contained in his sworn statement as the best means of explaining his own disgraceful condition and any deduction which might be made from the statement of Stewart made to Captain Ottwell that the character of the mounts and their equipment was such as to indicate that the men were mounted on public animals with regulation equipment, is completely nullified by the testimony as to his own condition at the time, and there is also ample testimony to the effect that no horses were out of the camp that night.

The presence of dirt in the wound was probably due to the action of the drunken man himself, who, suffering with pain, would naturally roll on the ground as he came out of his drunken condition.

It will be remembered that the press, when the act was committed, accused the soldiers in bold headlines. It is therefore believed that justice to them warrants giving to the press the results of this investigation, and the substance of the statement of the justice of the peace at Gettysburg, to the effect "that people here are unanimous in their belief that the soldiers had nothing to do with the crime."

All papers in this case are enclosed. Very respectfully,
W. W. WOTHERPOON, Brig. Gen., U.S.A.,
Commanding.

MISSOURI CAMP OF INSTRUCTION.

Two important military events have occurred during the present year that make it a notable one in the development of our Organized Militia. First, the organization of the 1st Field Army District by the War Department in G.O. 35, 1910, and, second, the establishment of the several camps of instruction for the officers of the National Guard.

One of the best and most original of these camps of instruction was that of the National Guard of Missouri at Nevada, Mo., July 2-17, 1910. The plan of this camp was the idea of Adjutant General Rumbold, of Missouri, and its establishment the result of his tireless energy, persistence and enthusiasm. Its success was the necessary outcome of his continued efforts and of the cordial support and arduous labors of General Clark, of Missouri, the officers and non-commissioned officers of Missouri present for instruction, and the officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army who acted as instructors.

The camp was located on the State Maneuver Grounds, a beautiful grassy tract of 300 acres of well drained, undulating prairie, about three and a half miles from the town. Abundant water is obtained from a well 2,000 feet deep, which is provided with a reservoir and pumping engine. The place is an ideal one for a camp of this character.

The camp itself was divided into two distinct parts, one for the instruction of non-commissioned officers and other enlisted men.

The officers of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 6th Missouri Infantry Regiments formed the student officer body proper. Their part of the camp was pitched in the manner of a battalion of Infantry, the officers of each regiment forming a sort of provisional instruction company, with separate messing and other facilities. The messes were run on the co-operative plan, cooks and other attendants having been hired and brought along.

The non-commissioned officers were divided into nine companies and formed into a provisional regiment of three battalions, to which Capt. Earl C. Carnahan, 11th U.S. Inf., with battalion commanders and an appropriate staff of Regular officers, was assigned as instructor. National Guard officers were detailed as company officers. To the provisional regiment was attached a hospital, a detachment of the Missouri Signal Corps, a company of field musicians, two regimental bands, a troop of Missouri Cavalry and a number of company cooks.

General Clark, with a military and administration staff of National Guard officers, commanded the whole camp. Adjutant General Rumbold was present as the Governor's representative.

The corps of Regular officers assigned to duty as instructors of student officers consisted of Major D. S. Stanley, Q.M. Dept., Major J. W. Van Deusen, Med. Corps, Capt. W. K. Jones (Inf.), Pay Dept., chief instructor; Capt. G. E. Stockle, 8th Cav., Capt. J. A. Lynch, 28th Inf., Capt. J. N. Kilian, Sub. Dept., Capt. E. T. Collins, 6th Inf., Capt. L. R. Holbrook (Cav.) Sub. Dept., Capt. Robert McCleave, 2d Inf., Capt. Willey Howell, 6th Inf., Capt. J. C. Rhen, 7th Cav., Capt. C. E. Morton (Inf.), Pay Dept., Capt. F. E. Buchan, 6th Cav.

The Regular officers assigned to the instruction of the provisional regiment were Capt. E. C. Carnahan, 11th Inf., Capt. F. W. Fuger, 13th Inf., Capt. C. B. Babcock, 4th Inf., Capt. F. J. McConnell, 11th Inf., Capt. L. P. Butler, 4th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Philip B. Peyton, 16th Inf. In addition to these officers there were thirteen non-commissioned officers, five cooks and bakers and four field musicians of the Regular Army who assisted in the instruction.

In the student officers' course the morning hours from seven to eleven were given over to practical outdoor work. In the afternoon, from 1:30 to 4:30, the time was spent in lectures and demonstration. It is only possible here to mention the several subjects touched upon, but it will not be difficult to see, from their mere

enumeration, the vast amount of ground covered. There was instruction with the rifle and saber, in patrolling, in field orders and messages, tactical walks, field problems with troops, map making, war games, quartermaster work in the field, commissary work in the field, both including the required paper work; camp sanitation, practical first aid, care and management of the rifle, the preparation of muster and pay rolls, including problems in administration; lectures on the ration, on military law and modes of discipline, on records and returns, on methods of study for Militia officers, on co-ordination with the Regular Army in carrying out schemes of instruction, demonstrations of dressed beef inspections, cooking expedients in the field and, finally, military moot courts. The provisional regiment spent four hours each day at drill, during which time instruction was given in every subject included in the Infantry Drill Regulations, from the school of the soldier to include the school of the regiment. In addition, the provisional regiment had the bayonet exercise inspection, guard duty, the ceremonies, construction of trenches, field problems in advance guard, patrolling, attack and defense, occupation of positions and establishing outposts and rifle practice. The instruction of regimental staff officers was also looked after. At the same time the bands, field musicians and company cooks were receiving appropriate instruction from the enlisted men of the Regular Army present for that purpose.

The scheme of instruction was devised by the chief instructor, Capt. W. K. Jones (Inf.), paymaster.

The discipline of the camp was of a high order of excellence. Military courtesies were observed with scrupulous punctiliousness and exact obedience to the orders of superiors, as well as careful regard for the deference due to higher rank, which sufficiently indicate the high state of military efficiency which the National Guard of Missouri is rapidly approaching. The system of camp sanitation, looked after by the Missouri medical officers, was beyond reproach. The alert attention, the enthusiasm and the desire for information always evinced by the National Guard officers made the work of the instructors a real pleasure, instead of a dull burden.

The awakened National Guard spirit, which has been a "sign of the times" for the last few years, is the most fortunate thing that could have happened for the future security and welfare of this nation. The Missouri National Guard Camp of 1910, with its ceaseless round of well ordered activity, could not fail to impress even the most casual and the least technical observer with the value and permanence of that spirit, as well as with the patriotism that inspires it.

W. HOWELL, Capt., 6th U.S. Inf.

NEW ASSISTANT PAYMASTERS.

During this year thus far there have been two retirements in the Pay Corps of the Navy, two resignations and one dismissal. This creates five vacancies, which will be filled from the seven candidates for assistant paymaster selected from fifteen by the examining board, consisting of Pay Insp. Barron P. Du Bois, Paymrs. David Potter and Ignatius T. Hagner, members, and Asst. Paymr. Frank H. Atkinson, recorder.

The candidates who passed the examination and will be appointed are G. L. Wood, Philadelphia; U. R. Zivnuska, Milwaukee, Wis.; Alonzo G. Hearne, Kittery, Me.; Herve B. Ransdell, Indianapolis, Ind.; H. C. Shaw, Boston. Two who passed, Corp. Albert J. Myer, Signal Corps, U.S.A., and H. R. Snyder, will be commissioned as soon as other vacancies occur.

Myer is a grandson of General Myer, who established the Signal Corps. He has been educated at St. Paul's School, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and in foreign institutions. Snyder has just completed his third year in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Of those to be commissioned, Wood is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, where he has been engaged in post-graduate work; Zivnuska is a native of Bohemia, who was brought to this country when two years old. He has been in the Navy for some twelve years as a yeoman and a naval pay clerk. Hearne is a graduate of Dartmouth. Ransdell is a son of a Civil War veteran, Daniel Moore Ransdell, who has been sergeant-at-arms of the U.S. Senate since Jan. 29, 1900. He is also a brother of P.A. Surg. Robert C. Ransdell, U.S.N., and a brother-in-law of P.A. Surg. Richard A. Warner, U.S.N. Shaw is a graduate of Wesleyan University. It will be seen from this that the Navy Pay Corps is to be recruited by an exceptionally fine lot of young men.

GENERALS WOOD AND AINSWORTH.

The Journal of the American Medical Association reviews with justifiable pride the careers of Generals Wood and Ainsworth. In an article summarizing their official record it says:

"Major Gen. Leonard Wood has returned from South America, and this week assumes his duties as the senior general officer of the U.S. Army. Next in rank is Adjutant General Fred C. Ainsworth. Both are medical men who entered the Army as surgeons. That they should have been able to break through the conservatism of military administration, and to advance so far into fields usually closed to their profession, is to the credit not only of their abilities and force of character, but of the Army itself, which has demonstrated its ability to rise above ancient prejudices and traditions and to utilize its best material. That the Medical Corps should contribute at the same time, the senior line officer and the senior officer of the staff is an event sufficiently remarkable to call for more than passing notice. * * * The sanitary regeneration of Cuba and the support and assistance given to the Reed yellow fever board are only a small part of the creditable work of the military governor of Cuba. In every direction in which constructive statesmanship can influence the destinies of a nation, the work of Leonard Wood has left an indelible impress on the government and lives of the Cuban people. In the twelve years since his taking up the duties of a combatant officer, General Wood has held many important commands at home and in the Far East, and has been an assiduous student of the military profession. His mastery of it is demonstrated by the practically unanimous approval with which the Army received his assignment as Chief of Staff."

"The career of Major Gen. Fred C. Ainsworth, the Adjutant General of the Army, while less spectacular in character and far less familiar to the public than that of General Wood, is an equally creditable example of the uplifting power of high ability joined to force of character. In 1903 Congress consolidated the Record and Pension Office with what remained of the Adjutant General's Office after the transfer to the General Staff of the advisory functions formerly exercised by the Adjutant General. The head of this new and great office, which

distributes and keeps record of the vast business of the War Department and is its mouthpiece, and which is charged with the recruitment of the Army, besides being the custodian of all of the records of all of our wars, was appropriately given the rank of major general with the title of military secretary, which was later changed to the present one of Adjutant General. It may well be imagined by those familiar with the jealousies and contentions of departmental life that a career so full of strenuous activity and accomplishments, of which the victorious efficiency so constantly extended its boundaries, was not entirely peaceful. In fact, under this brief narrative lies many a bitter struggle against narrow prejudice, crossed ambition, jealousy and sloth, besides the vast inertia of bureaucratic conservatism. The veteran Senator Cockrell, who was chairman of the special Senate committee mentioned above, and than whom none knew better the inner secrets of departmental history, said on the floor of the Senate, in advocating General Ainsworth's promotion: 'General Ainsworth has done a work which has never been equaled by any executive officer of this Government from 1789 to date, and I challenge any comparison with his record.' Members of the medical profession may be permitted to take some pride in these achievements of their confreres." We may add that Albert James Myer, who introduced the present system of signalling into the Army, and died at the head of the Signal Corps, with the rank of brigadier general, entered the Army as an assistant surgeon (1854), as did Samuel Wylie Crawford (1851), who commanded a division during the Civil War and was promoted to the rank of major general for gallant and meritorious service.

CIVILIAN EQUESTRIANISM.

The substitution of the word "days" for "rounds" in the footnote following our report last week of the ride of Mrs. M. B. Wadsworth gave the impression that the ride extended over three days. The ride was made between 3:30 a.m. and 11:49 p.m., June 15, 1910. Total distance, 212.3 miles; actual riding time, 15 hours 7 minutes; total stops, 5 hours 12 minutes; average miles per hour for actual riding time, 14.2; average time per mile, 4.9 minutes. The itinerary was as follows:

Left Ashantee 3:30 a.m., arrived Lydays 4:16 a.m., distance 10.9 miles; left Lydays 4:21 a.m., arrived Gibbs 4:54 a.m., 10.1 miles; left Gibbs 4:57 a.m., arrived Ridelys 5:40 a.m., 10.1 miles; left Ridelys 5:45 a.m., arrived Lakeville 6:28 a.m., 11.6 miles; left Lakeville 6:32 a.m., arrived Ashantee 7:09 a.m., 10.7 miles.

Single lap from Ashantee and return—Left Ashantee 7:14 a.m., return to Ashantee 7:54 a.m., distance 10.8 miles; left Ashantee 8:10 a.m., arrived Lydays 8:56 a.m., 10.9 miles; left Lydays 9:04 a.m., arrived Gibbs 9:45 a.m., 10.1 miles; left Gibbs 9:52 a.m., arrived Ridelys 10:34 a.m., 10.1 miles; left Ridelys 10:45 a.m., arrived Lakeville 11:41 a.m., 11.6 miles; left Lakeville 11:47 a.m., arrived Ashantee 12:36 p.m., 10.7 miles; left Ashantee 1:38 p.m., arrived Gibbs 2:20 p.m., 10.8 miles; left Gibbs 2:25 p.m., arrived Ridelys 3:07 p.m., 10.1 miles; left Ridelys 3:20 p.m., arrived Lakeville 4:13 p.m., 11.6 miles; left Lakeville 4:27 p.m., arrived Ashantee 5:08 p.m., 10.7 miles; left Ashantee 6:30 p.m., arrived Lydays 7:08 p.m., 9.0 miles; left Lydays 7:25 p.m., arrived Gibbs 8:15 p.m., 10.1 miles; left Gibbs 8:28 p.m., arrived Ridelys 9:26 p.m., 10.1 miles; left Ridelys 9:39 p.m., arrived Lakeville 10:42 p.m., 11.6 miles; left Lakeville 11:05 p.m., arrived Ashantee 11:49 p.m., 10.7 miles.

EVERY'S HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Burrows Brothers Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, have added a seventh volume to the "History of the United States," by Dr. Elroy M. Avery. Enterprise and liberality on the part of the publishers are united with industry, intelligence and literary skill on the part of the author to produce a work commendable in all respects. The present volume covers Washington's two administrations, the administration of John Adams and Jefferson's first administration, being the period from September, 1787, to May, 1806.

The author in his preface says of this volume: "According to my best ability within the space at my disposal, it sets forth the policies of that period and the trials and the triumphs, the greatness and the littleness of the men who inaugurated the new Government, solidified the loosely coherent parts of the new nation, and shaped its destiny for greatness." The division of the country into parties and the development of the intolerance of party spirit are well set forth in this narrative. Among the illustrations of this party spirit we are told that Hamilton was condemned as too young, Washington was described as "a fool from nature" and Franklin as "a fool from age." Washington was further denounced as an Anglomaniac, an aristocrat and a monarchist; arbitrary, avaricious, ostentatious; without skill as a soldier. He was accused of overdrawn his salary, tampering with the mail and republishing as genuine certain forged letters. The Father of His Country did not take this abuse very philosophically and he is described as getting "into one of those passions when he cannot command himself" when at a cabinet meeting his attention was called to some printed attacks upon him. A similar outburst occurred when he received the news of St. Clair's defeat; "Washington heard the news while at dinner. He restrained himself until the guests were gone, but then his pent-up wrath broke forth in one of those fits of volcanic fury which sometimes shattered his iron outward calm."

As to the other personal characteristics of Washington we are told that when he took the oath of office as President he was dressed in a suit of dark brown cloth of American make, with white silk hose, silver buckled shoes and a dress sword, and was accompanied by a military escort. He gave offense to some because at his receptions every one stood. Others were offended by the pomp of a cream-colored state carriage drawn by six blooded horses and attended by footman and outriders in livery.

The first of presidential salutes followed the administration of the inaugural oath to Washington; one gun for the battle of Lexington, two for the Declaration of Independence; for the surrender of Burgoyne, three; the siege of Yorktown, four; the treaty of Paris, five; the inauguration of Washington, six; in all twenty-one.

"That the custom of 'counting a quorum' is older than the time of 'Czar Reed' is indicated by an episode of the struggle between the Federalists and anti-Federalists, when the question of adopting the new Constitution came before the Assembly of Pennsylvania. 'A mob broke into the lodgings of two of the anti-Federal-

ists and dragged them, struggling and cursing, to the state house and there held them in their seats. A quorum being thus obtained, the House ordered the election of a State convention." Such are some of the notable episodes gathered at random from this volume. It covers one of the most interesting and important periods of our early history, including the fierce struggles between Federalists and anti-Federalists, the disturbances following the passages of the alien and sedition acts, the war with Tripoli, the purchase of Louisiana and what the author calls "the Quasi War with France." Washington's farewell address, showing the changes made from the first draft, is printed in the appendix, which also contains the Constitution of the United States. The profusion of illustration is noticeable in this volume, as in those preceding it.

LIGHT FIELD GUN FOR URUGUAY.

A new light field gun equipment, designed by Schneider for the Central and South American armies, whose roads are poor and draft horses small, has been supplied to Uruguay for experimental use. As described by the London Engineer, the gun is a quick-firer, recoiling on the carriage, and is perfectly steady when firing. The recoil is absorbed by a hydraulic buffer consisting of a piston working in a cylinder nearly filled with glycerine. The piston is a close fit in the cylinder; the piston rod is hollow, and has three ports formed in it close to the piston. The hollow of the rod is partly filled by a tapering plunger fixed to the bottom of the cylinder. During the recoil stroke the glycerine in the cylinder has to pass from one side of the piston to the other through the ports and through the hollow piston rod. The area of the annular aperture, through which the glycerine has to pass at any point of the stroke, is determined by the cross section of the plunger at that point. A portion of the glycerine also passes through an axial channel in the plunger, which is closed by a collar valve during the return or running-up stroke. Thus the resistance to recoil is determined by the constant area of the axial channel in the plunger, plus the variable area of the annular channel between the outside of the plunger and the inside of the hollow piston rod. By giving a suitable taper to the plunger, the curve of resistance is adjusted so as to be parallel to the curve of stability of the carriage and at a constant distance below it, so that a certain reserve of stability is always kept in hand.

The running-up gear is kept entirely separate from the recoil gear. It consists of a piston working in a cylinder filled with glycerine and communicating with a reservoir containing air at a pressure of twelve atmospheres. On recoil the glycerine is forced into the air reservoir; on completion of recoil, the expansion of the air forces the glycerine back again and returns the gun to the firing position. The action of this gear is remarkably smooth and easy, and the quiet behavior of the carriage is in marked contrast to the vibration which is evident in equipments in which the gun is run up by springs.

The three cylinders, namely, the buffer, running-up cylinder and air reservoir, are combined into one forging, which is attached to the gun and recoils with it, thus increasing the recoiling weight and reducing the recoil energy.

The gun has single-motion, interrupted-screw breech mechanism, similar to that used in the English 18-pounder quick-firing gun. The firing gear is a swinging hammer, which strikes the butt of the firing pin, which projects into a recess in the rear face of the breech screw. In order to reach this recess the stem of the hammer has to enter a radial slot in the breech screw, so that unless the latter is turned to the locked position the hammer cannot enter the recess and the gun cannot be fired.

The gun, cradle and trail traverse laterally along the axle, pivoting about the point of the trail. The carriage is fitted with the independent line of sight; the sights are mounted on a radius bar, which is elevated and depressed by a toothed arc and pinion. The elevating screw, which gives the gun the elevation for the range, is stepped upon the radius bar; thus the motions of laying and of elevating the gun are entirely independent and are performed by two different gunners.

The trail is fitted with a folding spade, which can be turned upward when the gun is to be used on rocky ground, leaving a small fixed spur to hold the carriage from recoiling. The gunners are protected by a shield of special hard nickel-chrome steel, which extends to a height of one foot above the top of the wheels.

A SUBMARINE WITH FINS.

The inventor of a submarine that is to be propelled by fins and possesses many novel features has described his wonderful craft to a London Morning Leader representative. Middleton, the inventor, expressed surprise that in a study of propulsion for a period of 5,000 years he is the first to adopt the principle of the fin. His boat is said to be able to sink almost vertically in a few seconds, while the present submarines of the British C class require at least five minutes to get into a proper state for diving.

The newest thing about his submarine is the movable conning tower. "It can either be above the deck—for the purpose of observation—or flush with it. It is also detachable. In my newest boat it is a square chamber large enough to hold three or four men. Underneath there is a tube fixed (after the manner of a piston rod). It is hollow, and supplied with a ladder leading up from the lower deck. If an accident happens the crew can climb up the tube and into the chamber [there can be several of these chambers if necessary], close the end of the tube, press a button, and, by an arrangement of compressed air pump themselves immediately to the surface. The conning tower, thus released, will float, and as soon as it reaches the surface the imprisoned men can open the top like the lid of a box—and there you are!"

Another feature of the boat is that it requires very few men to operate it. In a submarine of 200 tons one man with a keyboard in front of him can control every motion of the vessel. Two men can look after the torpedo and one can fire the gun. "Oh, yes, I have a quick-firing gun on board—on deck, and, if necessary, that gun can be fired under water. A gun fired under water has but a short range, but it is long enough to do desperate damage below the water line of your so-called Dreadnought. Here is the gun!" Mr. Middleton revealed a lovely little brass gun, with an arrangement, all complete, for pumping out the rush of seawater from the muzzle after firing. "Have you fired it under water?" asked the interviewer, with much doubt in his tones. "I have," was the quiet reply, "and it has worked successfully!"

"With boats of my design," said Mr. Middleton, in closing the interview, "I do not need a periscope. The

wash of it on a calm day is easily discernible by the enemy, and a shell planted in the white streak thus made might do irreparable damage. With my system of sudden vertical diving I maintain that the periscope will be unnecessary."

ARMAMENT OF BATTLESHIPS.

Discussing the armament of battleships, The Engineer says:

"The arrangement of five turrets in a ship was, of course, first tried in the eight ships of the Dreadnought and Superb class. In the Neptune three turrets remain on the center line as in the prototype vessel, but the center one is raised to fire over the after one, and the two broadside turrets are placed on echelon, instead of athwartship, so as to fire on either broadside. Although the arc of training over the remote side is greater than in the Invincible class, even so it is still very curtailed, and it is not easy to believe that the arrangement possesses any serious advantages over that adopted in the Delaware, wherein all five turrets are on the center line. The British five-turret arrangement has the advantage of being much lighter because the guns are on two levels only, and not on three, as in the United States ship, in which the armored base of one turret has had to be carried up very high. From the point of view of being able to concentrate a heavy fire on an opponent advancing from any quarter either arrangement is very good, and both offer a maximum utilizable arrangement of heavy gun fire. In the American ships the secondary 5-inch battery is well clear of the 12-inch turrets. We say an arrangement affords the maximum utility advisedly. Individual guns or turrets that suffer from the concussion of a neighboring discharge are useless—worse than useless—for they cannot hit the target, and they absorb weight and space. A six-turret arrangement is found in the German battleships, the two Japanese ships of the Settsu class and the Brazilian and Argentine ships. The two latter are extremely powerful vessels, probably by far the most powerful at present under construction. Whatever may be thought of the very questionable policy of the Argentine Commission in repeatedly calling for amended tenders on fresh specifications which embodied the best features of all the designs submitted by the various builders, there is no doubt that the resultant design is an excellent one in every way, and, as was to be anticipated, vastly superior to the Brazilian model.

"One has only to compare the scope of gun concentration on the Moreno with that of the Nassau to realize how bad the German arrangement really is. Unlike both the Brazilian and Argentine ships, the secondary armament of the Nassau is unduly close to the heavy guns, and in a broadside action the effect of blast from the turret guns on the main deck battery would practically prohibit its use except under very restricted circumstances. The septic who disbelieves this would be amply convinced by remaining in one of the end 6-inch casemates in, say, the Formidable or Exmouth classes when the 12-inch guns were being fired on the beam. The segments in which an enemy's ship could lie and be under the fire of two or, at most, three turrets only are very great in the Nassau, and in these positions two of the three turrets would seriously blast the main deck guns, which possess, in common with the Espana, or even King Edward classes, the disadvantage of being too low for effective use against torpedo craft. In the Argentine ships the secondary guns, although below the main weapons, are carried fairly high, and well clear of the big guns. In a single ship action the Lord Nelson, with four 12-inch and five 9.2-inch guns on one broadside, should prove more than a match for the eight 11-inch guns of the bigger Nassau. The adoption of two calibers in one ship is now disparaged in British gunnery circles, and it is consequently rather surprising to see in Brassey's Annual this year that the Kurama, Aki and Satsuma all possess two calibers of heavy gun.

"It is really extraordinary how many guns can be put into a ship. The Esmeralda, of the Chilean navy; the Kearsarge, in the United States; the Tsukuba, the Minas Geraes or the Connecticut are all ships with immense armaments. But the real value of armament lies only in hits on the target, and it is often conceivable that fewer guns and less interference from blast or smoke will result in a far higher percentage of hits. That two classes of gun at least are necessary is generally admitted. Obviously, if not suicidal, it is at least unwise to so arrange the larger weapons that they shall virtually preclude the use of the secondary armament. In the British and American designs care is taken to avoid this. In the Nassau it is not, and the latter class should really be considered as improved Deutschland, rather than Dreadnoughts. Only the desire to give greater ahead and astern fire prompts the naval architect to put guns on the broadside; but unless they can be trained through 180 degrees they are actually less valuable than if mounted on the center line of the ship. The arrangement of armament in the Argentine design strikes us as being so good that no surprise need be felt at its repetition for other navies; but it is always apt to be modified by increase in caliber, and consequently by an enforced reduction in number of guns carried."

WANTED—12-INCH CHINAMAN.

WANTED.—One 12-inch Chinno. No larger need apply. Bureau of Navigation.

Such is the advertisement which officials of the Bureau of Navigation think may have to be published to solve a problem of construction. The bureau is building a tide gauge which has a brass cylinder, rather longer than a man, as part of its mechanism. This is being constructed of sheet brass and must be riveted. Having reached the riveting, the Chinese workman in charge was perplexed. Finally, he asked a day's leave and dived into the coolie quarter, to emerge even more perplexed. At last he went to the official in charge of the work and said: "No can get 12-inch Chinno. Sabe plenty floorten inch Chinno, but no can get 12-inch." Inquiry revealed that a Chinese who was but twelve inches in diameter at the greatest girth was wanted to crawl inside the tube and hold the rivets while the workmen headed them on the outside.—*Manila Times*.

Territorial (his first experience as sentry, going over his instructions): "If anyone comes along, I say, 'Halt! Who goes there?' Then he says, 'Friend,' and I say, 'Pass, friend; all's well.' But some silly ass'll say, 'Enemy,' and then I shan't know what to do. Rotten job, I call it."—*Punch*.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Delving into the mysteries of forgotten ages, Rider Haggard has procured material for another story similar in mystical impossibilities to his famous "She," whose captivating pages made him famous a quarter of a century ago. Longmans, Green and Company, New York and London, publish this latest book, which is entitled, "Morning Star," and deals with a ruler of Old Egypt, whose double remains in active occupation of a throne while the owner goes upon a long journey and achieves sundry adventures. That Haggard went to the Bible for some inspiration for his tale may be believed after his remark in the preface that "we need go no further than the Book of Exodus to learn how large a part marvel and magic of the most terrible and exalted kind played in the life of Old Egypt and of the nations with which she fought and traded." There is a larger measure of improbability in this tale than in "She," which, perhaps, will lessen its attractiveness. The book works out in romance form the old Egyptian belief that there is a personality within the person which has an existence of its own. After the first few pages of the book one is too deeply impressed with the belief that the gods are behind the heroine in all her earthly struggles to feel the least doubt that she will eventually triumph over her enemies, and that the story is really only an Arabian night's tale lengthened to the demands of a modern novel. Those unacquainted with the Egyptians' strong belief in a life hereafter, in a spirit of evil and in a redeemer of the righteous, will find much knowledge awaiting them within the covers of this book.

"Drifting Thistle-down," published by Longmans, Green and Company, London and New York, is announced as having been written by "Mrs. P. A. Barnett and another," something unique in the way of announcing authorship, we believe. In this little book, which deals with the letters of women to women, we have explained for us the meaning of the word "Collins" as applied to a letter. It means a letter of thanks after a visit, so called after the Rev. Dr. Collins, a character in a story. In one of the letters the question is discussed, "Should all the professions be open to women?" and the letter writer says: "When enough women want all the professions open to them they will have their way. Then many women will show their sense by not going into them. There is no law to prevent men from becoming cooks and dress-makers, and yet men are not leaving the army and navy in swarms to enter these professions. When men join the army or navy they intend to fight for their country and their women folk; but no woman would want to fight for her men folk, and nothing would induce her to fight for the other women; so the army and navy may safely be thrown open. I can imagine a woman thinking that she herself might be an ornament to the church, but she would not think any other woman in that position anything but ridiculous." This is about the only oasis of thought and reflection in a desert of chat and gossip. There are scores of women whose letters on the real happenings of life would make as interesting reading as this collection, if they had the disposition to inflict them upon a long suffering public.

Though the book is small, we know none that gives a clearer idea of the situation at Panama and the working of the lock type of canal than the volume by Alfred B. Hall and Clarence L. Chester, published by Newson and Company, New York. Mr. Hall is a teacher and Mr. Chester is a traveler and explorer, and between them they have managed to produce a very readable book, illustrated in a thoroughly educational way. It is designed primarily as a supplementary reader for public and private schools, and it is fortunate that the description of so huge an undertaking should be treated in so patriotic and enthusiastic a way. The story of the Canal is one every schoolboy should be familiar with, for it is one to make an American boy proud of his countrymen and loyal to his country. There are pictures of Army officers in the book, such as Col. George W. Goethals, the Chief Engineer, and Col. William C. Gorgas, Med. Corps, who has done so much for sanitation in the Zone. Adjoining the picture of Colonel Gorgas is the statement that "Panama City is now the best paved, best sewered and best watered city in all Central America or the northern half of South America."

After contemplating the humorously twinkling eyes and smiling countenance of the author in the frontispiece, one could only expect the broad treatment of the Civil War which is given in the memoirs of James H. Wood, Captain, Co. D, 37th Va. Inf., in the Civil War, who entitles his brief narrative "The War." Captain Wood describes Stonewall Jackson and his campaigns as he saw them. The author has been a Virginia lawyer since the war. He tells of his seeing Jackson, who, when a major, appeared before the battalion of cadets of the Virginia Military Institute in March, 1861, at Lexington, Va., after a conflict had taken place between the Unionists and the secessionists. Some secessionists had been killed by Unionists, and the cadets rushed out and determined to wreak vengeance. While forming battalion in the street officers pleaded with them to return to the barracks. Jackson, then a major, came along, viewing the battalion, but saying no word. The cadets finally were induced to return to their barracks. Colonel Smith, the ranking officer of the institute, then exoriated the corps for their insubordinate conduct, and called on Colonel Preston to speak. The latter responded in a pacific tone. Last Jackson was called upon. The author says: "True soldier as he was, Jackson hesitated until Colonel Smith, his superior in rank, asked him to speak. At once he mounted the rostrum and faced his audience. His erect figure, flashing eye, energetic expression, short, quick and to the point, disclosed to the commonest mind a leader of merit. He said: 'Military men make short speeches, and as for myself I am no hand at speaking anyhow. The time for war has not yet come, but it will come, and that soon, and when it does come my advice is to draw the sword and throw away the scabbard.' A tremendous roar of approval greeted this speech, which greatly astonished the colonel commanding. Jackson was then a professor at the institute. Of the battle of Gettysburg, the author says that after Pickett's charge Meade 'failed to avail himself of a most important rule in military science by not returning a charge. Everything was favorable to it, and he had two fresh corps at hand. In Lee's center there was a gap of more than a mile between Hill's right and Longstreet's left. A more favorable opportunity seldom occurs for sundering in twain and beating in detail the wings of a great army.' The author regrets he never obtained the name of a Federal lieutenant who, in the battle of May 12, 1864, when Generals Johnston and Stuart were captured, beat down with his sword the bayonet of a Union soldier aimed at Wood, who was holding the Confederate colors. In that battle Wood was captured and taken to Fort

Delaware, at the mouth of the Delaware River. Here in confinement the young Southerner began the study of law, and during the thirteen months of his imprisonment progressed famously, so that he soon completed his course after his liberation. We do not recall reading of any other soldier who thus so thoroughly grounded himself in the elements of his life's profession during his confinement in a Federal prison as this Virginian. Possibly the treatment he received in prison and the opportunity of there fitting himself for his lifework, warmed his heart toward the North to such an extent that the bitterness of his early manhood being softened by the lapse of so many years, he can now close this pleasant little volume, dedicated to his two sons and two daughters, with these strongly patriotic words: "To-day there is no section of the Union in which there is more American blood and American patriotism than in the late Confederate states. But few, if any, would not change the result." This closing sentiment accords with the view expressed by Secretary of War Dickinson, himself a Southerner, in his speech some months ago, as to the almost universal admission in the South that things are better as they are.

FOREIGN NAVAL NOTES.

The new French battleships, *Jean Bart* and *Courbet*, to be laid down at Brest and L'Orient, are to have a displacement of 23,467 metric tons, a length between perpendiculars of 541 feet 6 inches, maximum beam 88 feet 6 inches, mean draft 29 feet and stern draft 29 feet 7 inches. Eight 12-inch guns will fire right ahead and right astern, and ten on either broadside. According to the *Moniteur de la Flotte*, the wing turrets will give the two guns in each an arc of fire of 180 degrees, while the lower big gun turrets on the center line will range through 135 degrees, and the upper turrets which fire over them through 140 degrees. The design of the barbettes and turrets is such as to permit great rapidity of fire, each gun firing a round in 25 seconds. The secondary armament will consist of twenty-two 5.5-inch guns, of which eighteen, in groups of three, will be in a central battery protected by seven inches of steel, while four others will be further aft in two casemates, one casemate on either quarter. In addition to these guns will be four light pieces for boats and saluting purposes. The end to end belt will protect the bases of all the turrets and of the central battery, in association with three armored decks. They will be adapted to the use of oil fuel, and the machinery will consist of two groups of Parsons turbines operating four screws and of watertube boilers. They are to be completed in 1913.

The French Minister of Marine has requested ship-builders to find out whether it is possible to equip submarines with an apparatus which shall enable them to detach telephone buoys at will from the outside of the boat when it is submerged, and even when the boat is inclined in either direction to an angle of forty-five degrees. If such an apparatus can be devised it is to be attached to the submarine boats now being built at Toulon, Bizerta and Rochefort. It is intended to introduce these telephone buoys complete with their posts. One buoy will be amidships, one fore and the other aft.

The *Paramatta*, the first of the three destroyers for the Australian Commonwealth, has concluded her official trials. Consumption tests showed that she can carry oil for 3,600 nautical miles at a cruising speed of fourteen knots. On an eight hours' trial at full power, with fuel for 2,500 knots on board, she exceeded the stipulated average speed of twenty-six knots by about a knot. Her best speed on the measured mile was 28.48 knots. On the showing of these tests the *Paramatta* and her sister ships can carry oil enough for 1,000 knots at a speed of about twenty-seven knots.

The marines' turret crew of the British battleship *Temeraire* have done some remarkable shooting with 12-inch guns during recent gunlayers' tests, firing eight rounds and making seven hits in one minute twenty-one seconds. The target was eighteen feet square, and the range more than 2,000 yards. The result of the firing with the 12-inch guns for the five turrets was 37 rounds, 29.5 hits.

The German Admiralty Board has arranged for the vessels of the fleet engaged in the grand maneuvers this year to be kept in constant communication with land by means of a dirigible airship fitted with wireless telegraphy. This is the first time that a dirigible has been used for this purpose. The new Gross airship, the largest craft of the semi-rigid type yet constructed, has been completed for the Army. The airship is 302 feet long and 42 feet in diameter. It has four propellers and carries two gondolas. The motors are capable of developing 400 horsepower. The new airship will take part in the imperial maneuvers.

Work has been begun on the Dreadnought cruiser building for the Commonwealth of Australia. The *Lion* and the *Orion*, for the British navy, are expected to be launched in August. For all the destroyers of the present program, inclusive of the three vessels destined for service in New Zealand waters, orders have been placed provisionally, except for the three destined for service in New Zealand waters, as follows: Clyde district, eight; Tyne district, five; Southampton and Isle of Wight district, four; Barrow and Birkenhead, three. Names had not yet been allotted to them. The orders will be given in time for the New Zealand vessels to go out with the rest of the ships in 1912. Ten of the German destroyers have been launched and four completed.

Laid down on Dec. 10 last, the new ocean-going torpedo-boat destroyer *Redpole*, the first of three vessels of the same type ordered by the British Admiralty last year, has been successfully launched. The *Redpole*, which has been built in the remarkably short space of a little over six months, is designed for a speed of twenty-seven knots, and will be fitted with Parsons turbines and patent White-Forster boilers, burning oil fuel.

As to the German naval program for 1911, the *Tagblatt* reports that three battleships are to be laid down, including one supplementary ship under the *Novelle* of 1908, these being to replace the *Weissenburg*, *Kurfürst Friedrich Wilhelm* and *Brandenburg*, all of which were launched in 1891, two of them at the Vulkan yard at Stettin, and the other at the Imperial yard, Wilhelmshaven. In addition, the program includes another cruiser-battleship, to be denominated by the letter "K." Thus four capital ships will again be put in hand as the work of the year; but, unless there should be another *Novelle* or supplement, the following year will see the laying down of two such ships only, and this will be the case up to the date of the completion of the present navy law. Besides the capital ships, the program includes two of the so-called small cruisers, which are every year growing bigger, and may well end by becoming armored cruisers.

These will be to replace the old *Seeadler* and *Geier*. Finally, the program of the year will include twelve destroyers, being two divisions, and a number of submarines not yet indicated. In the building of vessels of the latter class the Germans long hesitated, but they have now a number of more or less experimental boats, and may be expected to pay a good deal of attention to this class of vessel in the future. The German Navy League has begun to agitate for a supplementary program, but there is some opposition to its ideas.

Off Lulworth Cove, a popular resort near Weymouth, England, June 20, the battleship *St. Vincent* was engaged in target practice in the bay when a projectile was heard whizzing over the heads of visitors. From the coast guard station a danger signal was hoisted, but notwithstanding the warning two other missiles passed over the houses and buried themselves in the adjoining hills. Instructions will be issued to the captains of battleships not to fire inshore. The *St. Vincent* was some three miles from the coast.

The British admiralty have decided to impose a higher educational test upon all candidates for the rank of warrant officers in the royal navy than that now required from candidates for petty officers.

The disaster to the French submarine, coming after the loss of the *Lutin* and *Farfadet*, is causing many French naval engineers to ask whether the submersible is not being called upon to engage in too difficult a task, says the *London Engineer*, which continues: "The present policy of the French naval department is to construct Dreadnoughts and submersibles, the latter with an increasing tonnage and range of action sufficient to enable them to navigate anywhere in the Channel and the North Sea. Much is made of the fact that during the naval maneuvers now being carried out the submersibles have succeeded in destroying a whole squadron, but if the squadron allowed itself to be destroyed it was because any attempt at escaping from the submersibles would have meant a serious risk of sinking them. In other words, a well known French expert declares that the positions of submersibles are easily made out, but as the submersible can see nothing once she is fully immersed, and is obliged to steer a definite course, the ship attacked does not dare to change her course for fear of collision. The object of this critic is obviously to put the French on their guard against placing an exaggerated confidence in submersibles and submarines. This opinion is certainly not shared by the naval department, which regards the submarines as thoroughly efficient for the defense of home ports and the submersibles for blockading the ports of an enemy. Whatever part submersibles will ultimately play in naval warfare, it is certain that there is much to be done in the way of increasing their safety, and unfortunately disasters are too often regarded as marking the various steps toward improvement. The disaster of the *Pluviose*, however, shows that the limitations of the periscope and the 'blindness' of the submersible when totally immersed offer perils which, at the moment, it does not seem possible to avoid."

Guns of the Portuguese gunboat *Patria* on July 14 dislodged the Chinese from the fort on Cowloon Island. Many Chinese were killed. Two junks loaded with Chinese who were attempting to escape were sunk and all on board were drowned. The Chinese gunboats stationed at Hong Kong watched the operations. Trouble between the Portuguese and Chinese on Cowloon Island grew out of an attempt of a force of Portuguese soldiers to rescue several Chinese students who were held captive by pirates on the island. The pirates showed fight and were reinforced by natives from the Chinese villages of the interior. The resistance was so effective that the governor of Macao sent a gunboat to bombard the pirate villages and the fort.

FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The French cavalry appears to have astonished Marshal Kawamura, of the Japanese army, who contrasted it with the Japanese cavalry, which, he confessed, were poor in quality, the soil and the breed of horses not conducing to conditions which permit of the rapid evolutions of cavalry masses. The Marshal was astonished by the smartness and rapid maneuvers of the horse artillery. He was surprised by the great extent of the area available at Chalons, and said that in Japan, owing to the hilly nature of the country, there was nothing at all comparable to it. He had never seen such masses of cavalry maneuvering and finally coming into contact, and the spectacle had interested him profoundly. Infantry were in France practically what they were in Japan, but the maneuvers of cavalry were altogether new to him, and in all his long experience he said he had never seen anything like the exercises he witnessed. The Marshal saw also the cavalry at Saumur and Fontainebleau, including the training and *haute école* establishments, and particularly noticed the sword exercise and the use made of dummy figures for training. In the matter of address and strength it was "impossible to do better," and he had been enchanted with all he saw.

The Prussian and Saxon Volunteer Motor Corps have combined with the Austrian corps to hold a joint military excursion between Dresden and Vienna. The object of the exercise is to practice reconnaissance and transmission of reports and orders. Each German car is to carry an Austrian officer as umpire, and vice versa. A general idea will be issued to all officers at starting, and successive special ideas will be communicated to them en route. Thirty German and twenty-six Austrian cars are taking part.

The Italian War Office is asking Parliament for an extraordinary vote of \$12,000,000, of which \$10,000,000 is for the increase and rearmament of the artillery and \$2,000,000 for airships and airship sheds; two 4,000-meter dirigibles to be stationed at Venice and Verona and a third at the Bracciano school of aviation. The naval dirigible (8,200 meters) is to be completed next year. The Chamber on June 25 voted for the \$2,000,000 airship appropriation.

According to the *Japan Magazine*, the language schools in Japan are particularly interesting, one large institution, under private management, where English alone is taught, having 8,000 students. The government language school is a peculiarly attractive one. It is a veritable babel of languages, for in it are taught English, French, German, Russian, Spanish, Italian, Chinese, Korean, Tamil, Hindustani, Malay and Mongolian, and for each tongue a foreign teacher is engaged. In the professors' common room can be found a mixture of nationalities such as would seem to foreshadow the federation of the world. It is at any rate a parliament of nations.

The expenditure by Great Britain last year of \$1,700,000 to encourage breeding of horses available for Army use resulted in adding but 2,700 animals to the

government's horse supply. A new plan, which offers good inducements to breeders, along with greater security to the government, has been adopted, this being the proposal of the board of agriculture to register 50 stallions and 25,000 mares with the offer of purchase of their foals at or before three years old.

The British War Office announces that it has under consideration a scheme for the enumeration or registration for military purposes of all horses in civilian ownership.

The British Army Council are formulating a scheme to increase the pay and improve the status of subalterns.

The *United Service Gazette* says: "Apropos of the Bisley meeting, it is interesting to note that the Commonwealth rifle team, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Paine, of New South Wales, contains twelve of the finest shots in Australia, picked after a special competition among thousands of efficient. In no part of the British Empire is rifle shooting more popular than in Australia, and, reckoned on a basis of population, the yearly increasing number of rifle clubs shows a unique record. In the parent state of New South Wales, for instance, the available force for military purposes, paid and unpaid, in 1896 was about 7,000 men, with, as an important second line, 5,000 men, members of the rifle clubs, known as 'Reservists.' Since that date, fostered and supported by the government, rifle clubs have been formed in nearly every town in the state; and in Victoria, Queensland and South Australia the same progress has been made."

The anniversary service on the field of Waterloo, the *United Service Gazette* tells us, was this year shorn of much of its impressiveness, owing to the new owner of the chateau of Hougoumont refusing to permit anything but a few prayers to be offered in the chapel. The usual address and hymns were tabooed. It is unfortunate, it says, "that this historic chateau, the key of the battle of Waterloo, so heroically defended by the Guards, should remain in private hands, and that a historic service which in five years' time, at the centenary of the battle, will be invested with particular solemnity, should be at the mercy of an individual. This at any rate should be averted while yet there is time. Nothing now can atone for our neglect of the heroic dead. On the night after the battle three hundred bodies were hurriedly thrown into the well of Hougoumont, from which it is said that faint cries for help were heard in the succeeding hours. Of the thousands of British soldiers who fell on that day the remains of some hundreds only have been removed from the field of battle to the village graveyard."

A rumor is current in England that before long the army will be re-armed with a new and lighter rifle, of smaller bore than the present, and that a War Office committee is in favor of that course. The bullet, which will also be lighter, will be pointed, and with a powerful charge will have a high initial velocity, thus giving it an almost flat trajectory.

The commission appointed to investigate the means of preventing a recurrence of the Paris floods has submitted several reports, dealing principally with the methods to be adopted for protecting the underground cables and in other ways avoiding any interruption to the telephonic and telegraphic communication and electric lighting, and one of the subcommittees reports favorably upon the proposal to create absorption wells and artificial lakes along the upper reaches of the rivers, so as to keep them down to a manageable level. The system of absorption wells has proved entirely satisfactory for draining marsh lands in the south of France.

The *Neue Militärische Blätter* reports that under the quinquennial law, 1905-10, the whole German army numbers 633 battalions, of which eighteen are Jäger battalions, leaving 615 regular, grouped in 216 regiments. Thirty-three of these regiments have only two battalions, instead of the normal three. It is intended, therefore, to convert the Jäger troops to the ordinary establishment, and to create progressively thirty-three new battalions. An increase of strength is necessary in view of the fact that garrisoned in France are about 550 battalions of infantry and thirty-six colonial battalions, which would take their place in the field army, while there are sixty battalions in north Africa which the French hope to bring into the field, or a large part of them, in case of war. It is also considered very desirable to add five squadrons to the cavalry, so that every regiment may have the normal five squadrons. With the like purpose of equalizing strength, it is hoped to form twelve new field batteries for Bavaria.

The Japanese campaign against the Formosan natives is continuing with increasing vigor, according to advices brought by the steamship *Oceano*. The Formosans lie concealed by day and begin operations at night. Two Japanese lieutenants were killed when going to assist wounded, and twenty soldiers were lost. The Japanese losses to June 23 totaled 100 killed.

New measures to stimulate the birth rate have been recently introduced in the French Parliament. They include the imposition of additional military service upon bachelors over twenty-nine years of age, making obligatory the marriage of state employees who have reached the age of twenty-five years, with supplementary salaries and pension allowances for those with more than three children, and the repeal of the law requiring the equal distribution of estates among the children. The dislike of Frenchmen to dividing their property is a frequent cause of restricted families, according to those who have made a study of the subject. The proposed legislation follows the recent publication of vital statistics which showed that the births in the republic in 1909 were 770,000, against 792,000 in the preceding year, and that the population has been increased by only 3,000,000 since 1851.

China, a Berlin press despatch reports, has requested Germany to send a number of officers to reorganize the Chinese army. The proposition has been made on the basis of compulsory service in the army in China.

This year's grand maneuvers of the French army will take place during the days between Sept. 9 and 18 in the region between Rouen and Amiens. The operations will be directed by the generalissimo, General Treneau, and General Michel, of the Army council, will be chief umpire. The troops engaged will be the second army corps under the command of General Piquart and the third army corps under General Meunier, together with three battalions of chasseurs, the Paris zouave regiments, the fifth colonial brigade, and the first, and perhaps also the third, cavalry division. The composition of the two army corps will be on the bases of thirty battalions of infantry and thirty batteries of artillery to each army corps. Companies will be not less than 150 and squadrons not less than 100 strong. The artillery will be organized in four-gun batteries. Every appliance of modern warfare will be employed, and, according to present arrangements, aeroplanes as well as airships will be seen at work.

EIGHT HOURS FOR NAVY YARD WORK ALONE.

Some time ago, as stated in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, the Navy Department asked the Attorney General for his construction of the Fitzgerald eight-hour amendment to the Naval bill. In an opinion submitted to Acting Secretary of the Navy Winthrop, Attorney General Wickersham holds that the eight-hour provision in the Naval Appropriation bill only applies to work done on battleships at the shipyards. Some of the Navy officials took the view that the eight-hour provision governed the construction of machinery and other material to be built by subcontractors. A tentative clause for the plans and specifications for the battleships was submitted to the Attorney General with the request for his opinion. This clause classified battleships as public works, and, as a consequence, made the eight-hour law applicable to all work done by subcontractors. Without committing himself upon the question as to whether battleships are public works, the Attorney General took the ground that the eight-hour law would apply only to the shipyards at which battleships are constructed. After citing a number of decisions to support his contention, and quoting extensively from Representative Fitzgerald in the debate on the provision, the Attorney General concludes by saying: "I think it is clear that the provision of the Naval Appropriation Act must be construed to apply simply to work done upon the vessel itself at the place where it is built, and not as applying to the manufacture of machinery or other material elsewhere which is to enter into the construction of the vessel. This would limit the provision to work on the vessel at the shipyard, as seems to have been contemplated by Representative Fitzgerald. So construed, the provision would not apply to the construction of machinery of said vessel as an entirety as provided in the proposed clause drafted by your Department, assuming that such machinery would be constructed separate and apart from the vessel, but it would apply to the installation of such machinery in the vessel. The restriction of the eight-hour law could not more be held to apply to the construction of machinery as an entirety, separate and apart from the vessel, than to the construction of any other thing separate and apart therefrom, which is subsequently to be incorporated into the vessel, as, for instance, a dynamo or wireless telegraph line. Either the law applies to all the work or only to the work done upon the vessel at its situs. The great inconvenience, if not impossibility, of enforcing the law under the former view is manifest. If intended to regulate the hours of service of laborers and mechanics on everything which enters into the construction of a vessel the law would reach out in innumerable directions, and interfere with the working of every factory or shop which was furnishing material for the vessel. On the other hand, by construing the law to apply only to work done upon its situs, its enforcement becomes a simple matter. While the argument of inconvenience is not very persuasive, still it is a rule of statutory construction that mischievous and absurd results should be avoided, and when, as here, we find that the statute which is to be applied has already received a construction which avoids such results, all doubt upon the subject is removed. I suggest, therefore, that the provision of the Appropriation bill be inserted in the contract, and that this opinion be referred to as guidance for the contractors."

BENEVOLENT SOCIETY ASSESSMENTS.

Our readers may recall the discussion in our columns seven years ago with reference to the change in assessments by the Army Mutual Aid Association. A recent decision by a judge of the N.Y. Supreme Court seems to sustain the position assumed at that time, as we remember, by Gen. William Crozier, U.S.A. In the New York case Mr. Justice Kelly, of Brooklyn, holds that the Supreme Council of the Royal Arcanum cannot raise its assessment rates without permission from the members of the organization.

The plaintiff in the case, Green, who is about sixty-two years old and a lawyer, joined the order in 1883, at which time he agreed to pay the regular assessment; namely, \$1.80. In 1898 the number of assessments was changed so as to be one a month, and the rate was raised to \$3.16. The plaintiff agreed to this change. When the Council in 1905 increased the rate to \$6.80 Mr. Green objected, and has been paying under protest since.

In February, 1910, he sent a check for \$3.16 to pay an assessment then levied and it was refused. He thereupon began suit for an injunction to restrain the Royal Arcanum organization from suspending him and asking a judgment establishing the \$3.16 rate as the fixed amount to be paid by him. It is said that it was the intention of the Council again to increase the amount of the plaintiff's assessment, so that it would be between \$16 and \$17 for each assessment when the plaintiff reached sixty-five years of age, in a year or two.

In deciding in favor of the plaintiff Justice Kelly declares that the society cannot assume an unlimited reserved power to increase the amount of assessment to an extent which might be prohibitive and could only result in depriving the individual of his membership. The court also finds that any agreement upon the part of a member at the date of his admission to be governed by law and regulation of the organization then in force is not sufficient to warrant the society in increasing the amount of individual assessment. Justice Kelly holds that clearly no bargain was made or contemplated by the Council when Green joined the order whereby the society might increase the premium to any amount. Judgment, with costs, is awarded to the plaintiff.

If the report of the death, by drowning, of Lieut. Edward Y. Miller, 29th U.S. Inf., in the Palawan Islands is confirmed, it will mean much for the natives of that island, for single-handed and alone, save for the comforting presence of his wife, Lieutenant Miller ruled the natives for ten years with so much justice and kindness that they came to worship him almost as a god. At the age of twenty-four Miller entered the Spanish War as a Volunteer officer and saw a little service in Porto Rico, and was appointed a captain in the 30th U.S. Volunteers, in July, 1899. This regiment was mustered out of service and Captain Miller was appointed a lieutenant in the Regular Army. But already he had been appointed Governor of Palawan. He had a few armed Filipinos for guards and declined to ask for any more. This is not saying that he did not have to fight to get a hold on the situation. He had not been

on the island long when the natives told that the Moros and other piratical tribes were about to visit the island to exact their annual tribute. For generations the Palawans had been the unresisting prey of these robbers. Lieutenant Miller told the natives that the time had come to fight. They told him they knew not how to fight. He said he would show them, and led his handful of guards in military style against the pirates, thrashing them soundly and driving them off the islands. Then all the savage tribes combined so as not to be deprived of their Palawan tribute. But while the combination was being formed Lieutenant Miller trained a few of the Palawans as soldiers, and with his force thus augmented he fell upon the federated booty-seekers and drove them in panic from Palawan, which has not been troubled with them since. Having been taught by Miller to defend themselves, the Palawans not only ceased to pay tribute, but took pride in their new found independence, and their commerce in cattle, coconuts and timber has steadily increased. Miller's sole theory of government was the Golden Rule, and he and his wife were venerated by the simple-minded half-barbaric natives. Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, as Chief of Staff, before the House Committee on Military Affairs a year ago, paid this tribute to Miller: "I have heard it insisted that Miller could not be replaced, certainly not by a company, probably not by a battalion and possibly not by a regiment." There are 34,000 natives in Palawan, and of these 6,000 are in a wild state. But once they saw the Army officer was devoted to their welfare he had no more trouble with them. It is said that he had never seen his regiment.

At the fall meeting of the Maryland United Hunts, Pimlico, Md., Sept. 1, 3 and 5, 1910, the following races will be run: The Officers' Army Service Flat Race (to be run Thursday, Sept. 1, 1910)—For horses four years old and upward, the property unconditionally and free from contingency of the U.S. Government or of the officers of the U.S. Army; by subscription of \$5 each to the winner, with \$200 added, of which \$50 to the second and \$25 to the third; the rider of the winner, to receive a piece of plate; horses to be ridden in drab service uniform by officers of the U.S. Army; welterweights, 154 pounds; sex allowance as by rule; overweight allowed if declared to the clerk of the scales by the hour fixed for the running of the first race of the day on which the race is run; entries close Aug. 25, 1910; five to start or the race may be declared off: one mile and a half. The Officers Army Service Steeplechases (to be run Monday, Sept. 5, 1910)—Four-year-olds and upward, the property unconditionally and free from contingency of the U.S. Government or of officers of the U.S. Army; by subscription of \$5 each to the winner, with \$250 added, of which \$60 to the second and \$30 to the third; the riders of the three placed horses to receive a piece of plate; horses to be ridden in service uniform by an officer of the U.S. Army; weight, five pounds below the scale; overweight allowed if declared to the clerk of the scales by the hour fixed for the running of the first race of the day on which the race is run; sex allowance as by rule; entries close Aug. 25, 1910; five to start or the race may be declared off: about two miles.

Corpl. Albert J. Myer, of the Signal Corps, who, with six others, candidates for appointment as assistant paymasters of the Navy, passed the mental examination, as reported elsewhere, has failed in the physical examination. He has been found by the Medical Board to be under weight, turning the scales at 140 pounds, while according to the requirements he should weigh 170. All of the other six candidates have passed the physical examination, and the announcement of their appointment is expected soon. There are at present only five vacancies in the grade of assistant paymaster of the Navy, but there will be sufficient vacancies to take care of the six successful candidates at the mental examination, and Corporal Myer, as well, if his appeal from the Medical Board should be sustained by higher authorities. Pay Dir. H. E. Drury has already made application for retirement at the end of his thirty years' service, which will be about Aug. 1, 1910, and it is understood that several other officers will shortly retire under the same conditions. On account of his distinguished grandfather, General Myer, and his earnest desire to enter the Service, notwithstanding his wealth, there is a probability that the requirements of the physical examination in the case of Corporal Myer may be waived.

Gen. H. S. Huidekoper, president of the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Commission, gives notice that the commission, with the approval of the Governor of Pennsylvania, has fixed Tuesday, Sept. 27, 1910, noon, as the time for the dedication of the state monument at Gettysburg. For the occasion soldiers of Pennsylvania regiments or other organizations which participated in the battle of Gettysburg can have free transportation to and from Gettysburg (and the public a rate of one and one-half cents per mile each way) from the railroad station in Pennsylvania nearest to the homes of each, tickets to be good, going, from Sept. 24 to Sept. 27, and good, returning, to reach original starting point not later than Sept. 30. To arrange for railroad tickets for soldiers entitled to free transportation, and to provide seats for them at the dedication, each such soldier is requested to send to the commission at once his full name and post-office address, together with the name of the regiment and company in which he served, addressed to the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Commission, P.O. Box 533, Philadelphia, Pa.

Plans are being made for the entertainment of the 2,500 or more American Veterans of Foreign Service who will be present in Jersey City during the annual convention of the national organization from Sept. 19 to 23. The executive and convention committees of Walter H. Lee Post, No. 4, A.V.F.S., will have the convention in charge. Ex-President Roosevelt, who is a member of the organization, is expected to attend. In the parade a detachment of Regulars from Fort Slocum, in command of Major Thomas B. Dugan, 12th Cav., is to have the right of the line, and it is the intention of the committee in charge of the convention to invite all the U.S.W.V. camps, Sons of Veterans camps, G.A.R., Army and Navy Union and other organizations, both military and civil, to take part. The officers of the A.V.F.S. are: J. Alfred

Judge, national commander; Rudy Bornemann, adjutant general, Jersey City, N.J.; Albin Schaefer, Q.M. general.

The American marines at the naval station at San Juan, P.R., had a lively time on July 20, according to press advices, with a cargo of gasoline that blew up a coastwise schooner and afterward all but burned the naval station. The vessel, bound for Ponce with 1,000 five-gallon cans of the oil, was moving out of the harbor when an explosion in the hold blew most of her load into the water and, setting the craft afire, forced the crew to jump overboard. The marines by hard work recovered many cans of gasoline. These were placed on the naval station wharf, where presently a second explosion occurred and the station quarters of the marines were wrapped in flames. The marines manned the pumps and by their pluck and persistence saved the building.

William Durand, claiming the heavyweight pugilistic championship of the U.S. Navy, was convicted, on July 14, at Hampton, Va., by a jury in the Circuit Court, of prize-fighting and sentenced to the penitentiary for a year. There seems to be an inconsistency somewhere in our administration of law or in our making of laws when one man is sent to prison for fighting while another is touring the country in a sort of triumphal progress and is exhibiting before thousands every night in a theater in New York and followed by admiring throngs. In no other country, perhaps, could such a spectacle of inconsistency, due to our varying state laws, be witnessed. It is doubtful whether a fighter would be imprisoned in Liverpool, England, while a pugilistic champion would be the lion in London. And the same may be said of France or Germany. Durand was knocked out, too, in the first round by a negro.

Out of the Bronx Zoological Park the imaginative reporters of the New York dailies have created many a wild story, but none perhaps had more of the earmarks of "romancing" than the account, on July 18, of the alleged fist fight between "Jeremiah O'Keefe," said to be a bluejacket of the U.S.S. Rhode Island, and a grizzly bear. The sailor is reported to have disliked the championship strut of the grizzly, and climbing over the steel bars into the animal's pit planted a right uppercut on the jaw of bruin. The bear, which had been taught by its keeper to spar, possibly for the purposes of the story, promptly came back at O'Keefe, and the latter was in imminent danger of getting into a clinch, when it would have been all up with him, when a policeman came along and marched the human fighter off. It is such stuff as this that masquerades too often these days as "news."

The Baltimore Sun reports that a negro, William L. Smith, who was found lying on the trestle of the bridge across the river at Georgetown, D.C., with a dangerous wound in his abdomen, declared that he had been shot by a man in uniform. He and his companion were taken to Fort Myer, where the soldiers were lined up for their inspection, but the two negroes were unable to identify any one of them as the aggressor. Detectives were sent over to Fort Myer at one o'clock the previous night, an hour after the shooting occurred. They sought Capt. W. D. Newbold, acting post commander, and he lined up all of the men in the post after one o'clock in the morning to ascertain whether there were any absentees. Every man was accounted for. A subsequent report is that a soldier has confessed to the shooting.

The First Division of the Pacific Fleet, the California, Colorado, Pennsylvania and Washington, will leave San Francisco Aug. 14 for Valparaiso, Chili, where the division is due to arrive on Sept. 10 to take part in the Chilean Centennial Celebration. The division will stop at Chimbote, Peru, en route to coal. Upon the completion of the celebration the California, Colorado and Pennsylvania will return to San Francisco, where they are due to arrive not later than Oct. 22. The Washington will be detached from the Pacific Fleet at Valparaiso and will proceed to Hampton Roads, via the Straits of Magellan. The Glacier will accompany the division as far as Chimbote.

A despatch from Port Townsend, Wash., July 19, says: "The Everett and Port Bellingham companies of the Washington Coast Artillery Reserve Corps yesterday scored perfect records at Fort Worden in target practice with the 10 and 12 inch guns of the Puget Sound defense works. The target work was over a range of three miles, and 600-pound projectiles with 150-pound charges of explosives were used. The Militiamen have had but one week's training at the fort, where they are undergoing their annual Service drill. Regular Army officers assert that the achievement is phenomenal, and that never before has it been equaled by companies similarly trained."

About 160 automatic Luger pistols have been condemned by the Ordnance Department, and are now on sale at the Springfield Armory. The weapons are in perfect condition, but as the Ordnance Department decided not to adopt this make of pistols after it had purchased a number for experiment, they are to be sold at about half their cost. The list price is about \$20, but the Department will offer them at \$10, including one magazine. They are about equal to .32 caliber of the American pistol.

The Marine Corps rifle team for the Camp Perry matches is composed of Gunnery Sergeant Lund, 1st Lieut. W. D. Smith, Corporal Farnham, Sergeant Fragner, 1st Lieutenant Coyle, Gunnery Sergeant Wahlstrom, Corporal Eller, Corporal Hale, Corporal Higginbotham, Corporal Worsham, Corporal Petersen, 1st Sergeant Joyce; alternates, 1st Sergeant Czegka, Sergeant Schriver.

Corporal Radice, the Oxford University marksman who on July 15 captured the silver medal in the second stage of the rifle competition, won His Majesty's the King's prize, in the third and final shooting, on July 16, with a record score of 340 out of a possible 355. With the gold medal Radice received \$1,250 in cash. Thirteen Canadians survived for the final match.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Rear Admiral John A. Rodgers, U.S.N., whose retirement for age takes effect July 26, was born in Maryland and was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1868. He was on duty with the Pacific Fleet, 1868-9; U.S.S. Supply, 1870, and the Nipsic, with the Darien Expedition, 1870-1. He was promoted to master, 1870; was on torpedo service, 1871-2; on the Hartford, Asiatic Station, 1872-5; on the Trenton, flagship of the European Station, 1877-9; was commissioned lieutenant 1874; on the Juniata, 1876-7; on the Constellation, 1879-80; was inspector of ordnance, Pittsburg and Philadelphia, and on ordnance duty, navy yard, Washington, 1880-4, and on the Ossipee, Asiatic Station, 1884-7. He was next inspector of steel for the new cruisers in 1887, and was a member of the steel board, 1887-90. He was on the Pensacola, S.A. Station, July, 1890, to April, 1891, and was on sick leave April, 1891, to November, 1892. He served on the Miantonomoh, N.A. Station, November, 1892-4; was inspector of steel at South Bethlehem, Pa., March, 1895-7; was commissioned as lieutenant, commander March, 1895, and served on the battleship Indiana February, 1897, to 1899. He was promoted to commander March 3, 1899; was commanding the Nashville, July 9, 1899, and was lighthouse inspector, 6th District, April 20, 1899. Among subsequent assignments he was in command of the Albany, was president of the wireless telegraph board, was inspector of the 3d Lighthouse District, and his last assignment to duty was as commandant of the navy yard, Puget Sound, which assignment he has held from July 18, 1908, until his retirement this week.

Lieut. Col. Charles G. Woodward, C.A.C., U.S.A., promoted colonel to rank from July 1, 1910, was born in Maryland Dec. 24, 1852; was appointed to the Military Academy from Maryland July 1, 1873, and on graduation, in 1877, was assigned to the Artillery, graduating from the Artillery School in 1882; promoted to first lieutenant in 1884 and captain of 4th Artillery in 1890, he was transferred to the 6th Artillery the same year, reaching his majority in 1903; promoted to lieutenant colonel in 1907, and detailed Inspector General July 10, 1908.

Major Thomas Ridgway, C.A.C., U.S.A., promoted lieutenant colonel from July 1, 1910, is a native of New York, and entered the Military Academy from that state in 1879, and on graduation, in 1883, was assigned to the 5th Artillery. He graduated from the Artillery School 1896. He served as first lieutenant in the 4th, 5th and 6th Artillery from 1891 to 1898, became a captain in 1899, and promoted to major June 30, 1906.

Capt. George H. McManus, C.A.C., U.S.A., promoted to major July 1, 1910, entered the Military Academy from his native state, Iowa, in 1880. He served as second lieutenant in the 5th and 3d Artillery, and was promoted to first lieutenant in 1899 and captain July 1, 1901. He was detailed quartermaster from Dec. 30, 1902, to Dec. 29, 1906. He is a graduate of both the Artillery School and the School of Submarine Defense.

First Lieut. Arthur L. Keesling, C.A.C., promoted to captain July 1, 1910, was appointed from the ranks of the Army in 1901, and was promoted to first lieutenant July 1, 1906, having been graduated from the Artillery School that year.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Miss Harriet Louise O'Brien, granddaughter of Lieut. Col. H. M. Kendall, U.S.A., and Mrs. Kendall, was married to Lieut. Edwin Deland Smith, 4th Field Art., U.S.A., July 14, at Rock Creek Church, Washington, D.C. The rector, Rev. Charles E. Buck, officiated. The ushers were Lieuts. James G. Steese, Harold S. Hetrick and Roger G. Alexander, all of the Corps of Engineers, U.S.A. Lieut. John G. Quekemeyer, 5th U.S. Cav., was best man. The bride was escorted to the altar by her grandfather, Lieut. Col. H. M. Kendall, and attended by Miss Helen Wilson, maid of honor, and Miss Lallie Anderson and Miss Kathleen Anderson, cousins of the bride, and Miss Katherine Alvord and Miss Edith Baird as bridesmaids. The bride was dressed in white chiffon and duchesse lace, a tulle veil and orange blossoms and carried a shower of lilies of the valley. The maid of honor wore white net and baby Irish, a white chip hat with white lilies and tulle, and carried pink sweet peas. The bridesmaids wore white point d'esprit, two over blue and two over pink slips. They also carried pink sweet peas and wore lace hats. A reception followed at the home of Col. and Mrs. Kendall at Soldiers' Home, the hosts receiving with the bride and bridegroom, and Representative and Mrs. Samuel W. Smith, of Pontiac, Mich., parents of the bridegroom, assisting. Mrs. Anderson, aunt of the bride; Mrs. Young, wife of Gen. S. B. M. Young, U.S.A.; Mrs. Miller, wife of Gen. Crosby P. Miller, U.S.A.; and Mrs. Crosby, wife of Lieut. Col. William J. Crosby, presided in the dining room. The Soldiers' Home band played on the lawn during the reception. Among the guests from out of town were Representative and Mrs. Smith, the bridegroom's brothers, Dr. Ferris Smith and Mr. Harlan Smith, both of Pontiac, Mich.; Miss Griffith, of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Charles Martin, of Parkersburg, W. Va. Lieut. and Mrs. Smith left for a Northern trip, and will return to Washington for a visit before going to Lieutenant Smith's post at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.

At a garden party at Allentown, Pa., July 18, Mr. and Mrs. M. T. J. Ochs announced the engagement of their daughter, Millie L. Ochs, to Lieut. Fred E. Uhl, U.S.A., who was graduated in June from the Military Academy. The bride-elect is one of the most popular young society girls in Allentown. Mr. Uhl is a son of Mr. and Mrs. George Uhl, of Allentown, and is descended from a family represented in every American war from the French and Indian down to the Spanish.

At high noon on Thursday, July 14, a beautiful wedding was celebrated in Elizabeth City, N.C., when Miss Elizabeth Selden Baxter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wiley Pherson Baxter, became the bride of Asst. Surg. George Carroll Rhoades, U.S.N. The ceremony was performed at the residence of the bride's parents and in the presence of only intimate friends and relatives. A brilliant reception followed. The house was elaborately decorated with hydrangeas, palms, ferns and American flags. The bride wore an exquisite gown of white crepe meteor, on train and trimmed with duchesse and rose-point lace and pearl ornaments. She wore a tulle veil and carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley and bride roses. Mrs. Stephen Mann, of Baltimore, was her sister's matron of honor, and Miss Mary Hope, of Portsmouth, was maid of honor, and the bride's cousin, little Miss Elizabeth Cone, daughter of Engineer-in-Chief and Mrs. Hatch I. Cone, was flower girl. The bride is a niece of Mrs. Cone. Among out of town guests present were Engineer in Chief

and Mrs. Cone, Miss May Selden, Mrs. Charles Wales, of Norfolk; Misses Mary and Irene Alexander, of Wheeling, W. Va.; Dr. and Mrs. F. S. Hope and Miss Hope, of Portsmouth; Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Mann, of Baltimore; Mr. George Mink, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Leroy Shutz, of Philadelphia; Mrs. I. Branch Johnson and Mrs. A. B. Carney, of Norfolk; Miss Margaret Van Patten, of Portsmouth, and Misses Frank and Ruth Haines, of Winston-Salem; Paymr. Ellsworth H. Van Patten and Mr. Leroy Williams, of Portsmouth.

The wedding of Miss Penelope Prather Robinson and Lieut. Gerrard M. Kincaid, U.S.M.C., took place at St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Richmond, Va., Monday, July 18, at six o'clock. Miss Marcia Robinson, sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and Miss Penelope Hardy, the niece of Miss Robinson, was flower girl. Rev. John Mason performed the ceremony. After the wedding there followed an informal supper at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Leavell Macampbell for the immediate family. Later the bridal couple left for Norfolk, where Lieutenant Kincaid will be stationed at the Norfolk Navy Yard.

The engagement of Miss Alviria Dickson to Lieut. Allan M. Pope, 10th U.S. Cav., has been announced, and the wedding will take place in November at New Orleans.

The engagement of Lieut. Kenyon A. Joyce, 6th U.S. Cav., to Miss Helen Jones, of Wheeling, Va., has been announced.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry MacKay, of Brooklyn, N.Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Elizabeth, to Lieut. William Rudick Henry, 8th Cav., U.S.A.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bayless Wintersmith, 4905 Lake avenue, Chicago, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Flodele, to Lieut. Allen Richard Edwards, U.S.A. The date for the wedding is not set, but it probably will take place next fall.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob H. Furst, of 1602 Bolton street, Baltimore, Md., announce the engagement of their daughter, Edith Victoria, to Lieut. Fred A. Nichols, U.S.R.C.S. The wedding is to take place some time in the fall.

The first of the June Army weddings in the Philippines took place June 11, when Miss Mabel Estelle Goodier, daughter of Major Lewis E. Goodier, U.S.A., and Mrs. Goodier, was united in marriage to Asst. Surg. Alfred Joseph Toulon, U.S.N., of the Guam Naval Station, at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 9 Nozalea. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Murray Bartlett, dean of the Cathedral of St. Mary and St. John, in the presence of a brilliant gathering of friends. The bride, exquisite in a princess dress of white liberty satin, with a bertha of Maltese lace finishing the slight décolletage, wore about her throat the groom's gift, a diamond pendant necklace. Real orange blossoms confined the veil, and she carried a shower bouquet of white roses. Miss Helen Goodier, the maid of honor, wore point d'esprit over pink silk, with a pink bouquet. The bride's mother was gowned in white, richly embroidered and trimmed with hand made lace. Asst. Surg. R. P. Henry was the best man. Flags and festoons of greens and cadena de amor, with palms and ferns, the whole arranged with consummate skill, made the rooms a fitting embowerment for the wedding, and the Constabulary orchestra furnished the bridal music. The young couple were deluged with silver and cut glass, with fine embroidered native fabrics, Canton ware, etc., to take to their new home in Guam; nor must the mighty battleship of a cake, made on the U.S.S. Rainbow, be forgotten. A month's honeymoon in Japan followed the wedding. On board the U.S.S. Rainbow, at Cavite, on June 9, Assistant Surgeon Henry gave a bachelor dinner in honor of Assistant Surgeon Toulon, whose farewell to bachelorhood was made the occasion of much merriment in music, song and story, nearly every bachelor officer on the station participating.

The engagement has recently been announced in Washington, D.C., of Miss Mary Gerard Slack, daughter of the late William H. Slack, formerly of the U.S. Navy, to Mr. Leonard Lisperand Nicholson, jr., of that city. Mr. Nicholson is a nephew of Major William J. Nicholson, 7th U.S. Cav., and a cousin of Rear Admiral Reginald F. Nicholson, U.S.N. The marriage will take place in September at the country home of Mr. and Mrs. Julian G. Buckley, uncle and aunt of Miss Slack, at Genesee, N.Y.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Grace Genevieve Clary, daughter of Mrs. Thomas Clary, of Great Falls, Mont., to Lieut. Percy Wright Foote, U.S.N., of North Carolina. Lieutenant Foote, who was recently on duty at the U.S. naval gun factory at the Washington Navy Yard, is now attached to the U.S.S. Louisiana.

Mrs. Susy Woodson Conway, mother of Midshipman Urely Woodson Conway, of the first class, U.S. Naval Academy, was married at Annapolis, Md., July 14, to Edmund G. Buckner, vice president of the du Pont Powder Company. The ceremony took place at Carvel Hall, and was performed by the Rev. George S. Bell, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, of Annapolis, before a very few intimate friends of the couple. The ceremony was followed by a wedding breakfast. Among those present at the ceremony and wedding breakfast were Major Gen. Charles F. Humphrey, formerly Q.M. General, U.S.A., and Mrs. Humphrey, Major Jay E. Hoffer, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., Capt. Austin M. Knight, U.S.N., Lieut. Sinclair Gannon, U.S.N., and Mrs. Gannon, Mrs. Landis, of Indiana, and Capt. William Baird, U.S.A., retired.

Miss Irene Sherman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Watts Sherman, of New York, will be married to Mr. Lawrence I. Gillespie, son of Major Gen. and Mrs. George L. Gillespie, U.S.A., of Washington, at Newport, R.I., on Sept. 6, at Trinity Church.

Lieut. William Nichols Porter, Coast Art. Corps, and Miss Gladys M. Baxter were married on July 20 at Lima, Ohio, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Baxter.

Major Dwight E. Holley, 15th U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Holley have announced the engagement of their daughter, Adele Howard, to Lieut. J. M. Wainwright, 1st U.S. Cav.

RECENT DEATHS.

Capt. Henry M. Knight, a native of Philadelphia, and one of the veterans of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, died July 15 in his eightieth year at the home of his son-in-law, Edward A. Muir, Washington, D.C., after a long illness. His father before him was an engraver for the Coast and Geodetic Survey, entering that Service in 1844. In 1847 Captain Knight was appointed an apprentice in the Survey, in the same office with his father. He remained there until 1851, when for two years he was engaged with the Army Engineer Corps in establishing the boundary between this country and Mexico. He served in the Civil War with a company which he or-

ganized on the first call, and later as captain in the 1st District of Columbia Regiment. After the war he became a member of the old Common Council, and was active in local politics until the present form of commission government was established. In 1870 he resumed his connection with the Coast Survey, and had been connected with it continuously until he was taken ill last spring.

The death of Mrs. Julia Coghlan, widow of Rear Admiral Joseph B. Coghlan, U.S.N., was announced from San Francisco July 16. Since the death of Admiral Coghlan at New Rochelle, N.Y., in December, 1908, Mrs. Coghlan has made her home with a son on the Pacific coast.

Gen. John White Kimball, who died July 16, at the age of eighty-two, in his home at Fitchburg, where he was born in 1828, had been a member of the state Militia since 1846. When the Civil War broke out Kimball was commissioned major. After service at Fitchburg, Md., he was commissioned lieutenant colonel. In November, 1862, he was made colonel of the 53d Massachusetts. In the siege of Port Hudson, in 1863, he was dangerously wounded. On May 13, 1865, he was brevetted brigadier general. He was postmaster of Fitchburg, 1879-87, and U.S. pension agent for western Massachusetts, 1873-77. In 1891 he was elected state auditor, and he served ten years.

General de Beylié, commanding the French troops in Cochinchina, who has been drowned by the upsetting of a boat on the Mekong River, was a distinguished author and archaeologist. He was born in Strasburg in 1849. He was the author of "The Military Art," "From Lorient to Samarcand," "The Byzantine House," "Archaeological Journey in Burma and Mesopotamia" and "Kalua of the Beni Hamad." He was a commander of the Legion of Honor.

Mrs. Mary Kercheval Field, who died July 17, 1910, at Detroit, Mich., left four daughters, Mrs. Maxwell Gryles, Mrs. Francis Woodbridge, Mrs. Young, wife of Lieut. Col. George S. Young, 21st Inf., and Mrs. Grote, wife of Capt. William F. Grote, 18th Inf.

James Beith, a veteran of the Civil War, and for over thirty years continuously a master-at-arms in the U.S. Navy, died at his home in Darby, a suburb of Philadelphia, Pa., July 14, 1910, after an illness of over three years. He was sixty-seven years old. For over seven years Mr. Beith was secretary of the Darby Board of Health. A Scotchman by birth, at the age of eighteen years, at the outbreak of the war, he enlisted in Company I, 9th N.Y. Volunteers, and went to the defense of Washington. At the battle of the First Bull Run Beith was taken prisoner and was confined in one of the Southern prison pens for 400 days, when he was paroled. Following that he enlisted in the Navy as a master-of-arms on the old Nyack, and served with distinction for over thirty years, serving on the Brooklyn, Canandaigua, Trenton, St. Louis, Essex, Vermont, Chicago, Portsmouth, Kearsarge, Wabash and Richmond. He circumnavigated the world three times and miraculously escaped death many times. He was shipwrecked twice, and once his vessel took fire and was destroyed at sea. He was on the Kearsarge when that historic vessel was destroyed on the Rancador Reefs. Beith was commended many times for heroism, and received special mention for his capture of a giant Indian sailor, who escaped from the ship while crazed off the Cannibal Islands. With a detail of two men, Beith went into the jungle after him, succeeded in disarming him of an old musket that he had obtained from the natives, and while he and the other two sailors were wrestling with the deserter, who had nearly killed one of the men, Beith broke the gun over his head, knocking him senseless.

Constance Edgar, only daughter of Comdr. W. A. Edgar, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Edgar, died at Cazenovia, N.Y., July 5, 1910.

After a simple but impressive service in St. Patrick's Church, Washington, D.C., on July 15, there was laid to rest in Arlington Margaret, daughter of the late James Le Boutillier (for sixty years a prominent Cincinnati merchant) and wife of Gen. J. J. O'Connell, U.S.A., retired, of Washington, D.C. Mrs. O'Connell's sudden death, of inflammation of the brain, after an illness of six days, was a painful surprise to her friends. She died on July 12 in Pittsfield, Mass., where, with her mother and daughter, she had been spending a fortnight with her cousin, Miss Le Boutillier, of New York. At the bedside when the end came were her mother, Mrs. James Le Boutillier; her husband, General O'Connell, and their daughter, Miss Lillian O'Connell. An excellent wife and model mother, Mrs. O'Connell's domestic qualities made her home a nest of artistic comfort and a center of family happiness. In the truest sense a homemaker, her charm of manner and unusual faculty for social life caused her house to be known as a place where was constantly shown the most cordial hospitality. Both in and out of the Army Mrs. O'Connell had traveled widely, and was known in the literary world as a contributor at irregular intervals of remarkably brilliant and picturesque articles to various journals; her able writings equaled her social charm. The truest of friends, having done countless kindnesses in times of need, and having been for many years a leader in both civilian and military social circles, this beautiful character will be mourned by her wide circle of friends scarcely less than by her sorrowing husband and daughter.

Cable advices of June 19 to Capt. J. B. Allison, 7th U.S. Inf., stationed at Fort McKinley, Rizal, P.I., conveyed the news of the death of the Captain's mother at her home in South Carolina June 18, 1910.

Lieut. Edward A. Harwart, Phil. Scouts, died June 11 at the Division Hospital, Manila, of peritonitis, following an operation for liver trouble. He was born in Koenigsberg, Germany, in 1873, and before entering the U.S. Army was a lieutenant in the German army. He served as a private and corporal in the 3d U.S. Cavalry from 1900 to 1902, and as a non-commissioned officer in the 4th Cavalry and 14th Cavalry until March 21, 1905, when he was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Scouts. He was promoted first lieutenant in September, 1908, and would have reached his captaincy in about eighteen months. Lieutenant Harwart was considered one of the ablest officers in the Scouts. He has been stationed mostly in Mindanao, and has rendered arduous and valuable service. While an enlisted man General Wood employed him at his headquarters in Zamboanga as a translator in Spanish, German, English and the native dialect. He was unmarried, but leaves a mother in his native town in Germany.

First Sergt. J. E. Peckham, 115th Co., C.A.C., died at the post hospital, Fort Rosecrans, Cal., July 12, 1910, after a week's illness with bronchial asthma. Sergeant Peckham entered the Army in 1884, serving his first enlistment on the frontier with the 7th U.S. Infantry. After that he entered the Coast Artillery, going in the 4th Regiment of that Service, and for quite a length of

time was drill instructor at Fort Slocum, N.Y., also serving with the organization at Fort McHenry, Md., and Fort McPherson, Ga. Then he joined the 3d U.S. Artillery, going with Battery D of that regiment from Jackson Barracks, La., to San Diego Barracks, Cal., in 1896. In 1900 the battery was sent to China, and after that to Manila. After his enlistment expired he returned from the Philippines, and again went to San Diego and joined the 115th Company, Coast Artillery Corps, in which organization he served until his death. During his service he has been a non-commissioned officer almost continuously, and a great deal of the time first sergeant. His qualifications as a soldier were recognized by all the officers under which he served, and on several occasions he was recommended for a commission, which he declined. Also the efficiency and popularity of the 115th Company, Coast Artillery Corps, is in a great measure due to his ability as a first sergeant. Owing to Sergeant Peckham's excellent qualities he was one of the best and most favorably known men in the Service. He was buried with full military honors on July 13, and interment was in the Military Cemetery on Point Loma, near Fort Rosecrans.

Lieut. Paul Allen Adams, Med. Res. Corps, U.S.A., whose death at Schofield Barracks, H.T., on July 3, 1910, after an illness of about ten days, was noted in our issue of July 9, formerly resided at Los Angeles, Cal., and was the surgeon of the 7th Regiment, California National Guard. He was commissioned in the Medical Reserve Corps, and reported for active duty at Schofield Barracks on Oct. 15, 1909. "In this, his first station," writes a correspondent at Schofield Barracks, "Dr. Adams' premature death will be mourned as a grievous loss to the Service to which he gave allegiance. His sterling qualities as a physician and a gentleman endeared him to his friends left behind, and their sympathy goes out to his bereaved family. Mrs. Adams and her young daughter, Althea, accompanying the remains of the deceased, left July 4 on the U.S. Army transport Sheridan for San Francisco, Cal. Mrs. Adams will make her home at Sierra Madre, Cal."

Barbara, the infant daughter of Capt. Thomas B. Doe, U.S.A., and Mrs. Doe, died at Cape May, N.J., July 14.

George Agassiz, a nephew of Louis Agassiz, the scientist, who died July 15 in Lausanne, Switzerland, was a colonel in the Swiss army, and one of the leading military authorities of Switzerland. He was married in 1874 to Eugénie Ellshemius, of New York, who, with a son and a daughter, survives him. He was sixty-four years old.

PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome.

Brig. Gen. Frank Thorp, U.S.A., and Mrs. Thorp are at the Bellevue, Intervale, N.H.

Rear Admiral N. E. Niles and Mrs. Niles, with Miss Niles, are at Woodberry Forrest, Orange, Va., for the season.

A son, Thomas S. Moorman, jr., was born at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., to the wife of Lieut. Thomas S. Moorman, 8th U.S. Inf.

A son, Frank Sheldon Clark, jr., was born to the wife of Lieut. F. S. Clark, Coast Art., U.S.A., at Fort McKinley, Me., July 17, 1910.

Mrs. Thompson, wife of Lieut. Col. John T. Thompson, Ordnance Office, Washington, D.C., is visiting her mother, Mrs. M. B. Hagans, at Chicago, Ill.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Arthur Murray and the Misses Sadie and Caroline Murray are spending a month at the Chamberlin, Old Point Comfort, Va.

Among those sailing from New York on July 16 on the Celtic, of the White Star Line, for England, were Rear Admiral and Mrs. Willard H. Brownson, U.S.N.

Capt. and Mrs. William R. Eastman, with Mrs. Eastman's sister, Miss Patten, are taking an extended trip through Europe. Captain Eastman has a leave to return to the United States via Europe.

Mrs. Cotten, wife of Lieut. Lyman A. Cotten, U.S.N., and small son are staying at 15 Sheffield road, Winchester, Mass. Lieutenant Cotten is undergoing treatment at the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.

Brig. Gen. Richard Loder's daughter, Mrs. Copeland, and granddaughter, Miss Pauline Dickinson, left for Europe on the American liner St. Paul. General Loder will be in the Berkshires for the summer.

Lieut. Samuel H. Gibson, U.S.M.C., retired, and Mrs. Gibson and the Misses Gibson left Washington, D.C., early this week, and are spending the remainder of the summer at Strong Man Camp, in the Blue Ridge Mountains of West Virginia.

Mrs. Chase, widow of the late Col. Constantine Chase, U.S.A., and her daughter, Mrs. Robert R. Ralston, wife of Captain Ralston, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., left Washington, D.C., July 20, for Chelsea, N.J., where they will be at Hamilton Hall for the next four weeks.

Miss Katharine Leech, daughter of Mrs. J. F. Leech, of Washington, D.C., whose marriage to Lieut. Thurston Hughes, U.S.A., will take place in that city early in October, will leave town the last of this month for Fisher's Island, N.Y., for the remainder of the summer.

Mrs. Todd, wife of Major Henry Todd, U.S.A., left Washington, D.C., on Wednesday, July 20, for Blue Ridge Summit, Pa., where Major Todd will join her the latter part of the month. They will leave on July 29 for San Francisco, Cal., where, with their two children, they will take the transport Aug. 5 for the Philippines.

The Supreme Court has decided that Mrs. Mary M. Ludlow, wife of Rear Admiral Nicoll Ludlow, U.S.N., did not gain title to the ancient graveyard on the homestead at Sayville, L.I., which she bought of her husband before their separation, two years ago, and the injunction Mrs. Ludlow has placed on burials is thereby removed.

Miss Olga Converse, daughter of the late Rear Admiral George Converse, U.S.N., who is the guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Huntington Jackson, at their country place, "Faraway," Towson, Md., spent several days in Washington, D.C., last week with her mother at her apartment at the Oakland. Miss Maud Converse will sail early in August for Europe, expecting to spend some time in Paris.

Mr. Quevedo, Spanish instructor at West Point, with his son and brother-in-law, Mr. Brown, has gone to the Catskills for a month's camping near Lake Hill. Miss Maria Quevedo will have as her house guest at West Point during the month of August Miss Josephine Dale, of Danville, N.Y. Mr. and Mrs. Quevedo have recently returned from a six weeks' trip to Guatemala City, C.A., where Mr. Quevedo was called by the death of his father.

Col. J. A. Lundeen, Coast Art. Corps, will be on leave until Sept. 10 at 328 Fourth street, S.E., Minneapolis, Minn.

Mrs. Carter, wife of Lieut. R. D. Carter, U.S.A., is visiting her parents at 1616 Newton street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Scherer, wife of Capt. L. C. Scherer, 4th U.S. Cav., and children have taken a cottage for the summer at Brockville, Canada.

A son, John Phillips Daley, was born July 17 at Washington Barracks, D.C., to the wife of Lieut. Edmund L. Daley, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A.

Asst. Paymr. Russell B. Putnam, U.S.N., and Mrs. Putnam welcomed a daughter on June 13, 1910, born at the Division Hospital, Manila, P.I.

Lieut. Col. John S. Mallory, 11th Inf., who recently received his promotion from major, 12th Inf., has gone on a leave from his station at Fort D. A. Russell, and is at Ford du Lac, Wis.

Mrs. Scranton, wife of Lieut. E. E. Scranton, U.S.N., has changed her summer residence from Shelburne, N.H., to Sugar Hill, N.H., where she expects to be until Lieutenant Scranton returns with the midshipmen's squadron.

Mrs. Young, wife of Lieut. Gen. S. B. M. Young, U.S.A., left Washington, D.C., July 19, for the Yellowstone Park and that vicinity to visit her sister, Mrs. Childs, and other relatives there. She will not return to Washington until about Oct. 1.

Miss Laura Merriam is at Chelsea, N.J., the guest of her brother and sister-in-law, Paymr. and Mrs. John H. Merriam, U.S.N., at their cottage. Later she will go to Massachusetts for a visit to Miss Margaret Preston Draper at the Draper summer home.

Lieut. and Mrs. John W. McKie, U.S.A., have been spending part of their wedding trip at Watertown Arsenal with Mrs. McKie's sister, Mrs. Schull, wife of Major H. W. Schull, Ord. Dept. Mrs. McKie was married June 1, and was formerly Miss Florelle Edson, of Washington, D.C.

Mrs. G. W. Van Deusen and two daughters, Gladys and Hazel, the family of Major Van Deusen, 2d U.S. Field Art., left Manila June 4, bound for home, via Suez, sailing in the Nippon Yusen Kaisha Line from Hong Kong June 8, and reaching London July 21. They will reach New York some time in August.

Lieut. Arthur B. Owens, U.S.M.C., has been invalided home from his station at the Marine Barracks, Olongapo, P.I., to Mare Island Hospital, and during his stay there Mrs. Owens will make her headquarters at her mother's country place, "Fernside," in Alameda, Cal. They returned on the transport Sheridan, sailing from Manila June 15.

A charming morning bridge was given by Mrs. Wahl, wife of Capt. Lutz Wahl, Sub. Dept., at her home on Calle Nozalea, Manila, on Saturday, June 11, in honor of Mrs. Williams, wife of Col. Charles A. Williams, 21st U.S. Inf. Mrs. Frank J. Morrow, of Fort McKinley, was pronounced the "best player" of the day, receiving first prize. The consolation fell to Mrs. J. G. Pillow.

Chaplain Cephas C. Bateman, C.A.C., U.S.A., stationed at Fort Bayard, N.M., delivered an address at Silver City, N.M., on July 4, on "The Destiny of a Commonwealth," the occasion being not only a celebration of the National Independence Day, but also of the entrance of New Mexico into the family of states of the Union. The address, which was both historical and hopefully prophetic, was published in full in the Silver City Enterprise of July 8.

Among others who are staying at Atlantic City and Chelsea, N.J., during the summer months are Lieut. Col. and Mrs. George F. Downey, U.S.A., and their two sons, Paymr. and Mrs. John H. Merriam, U.S.N., Mrs. Marshall and Miss Maitland Marshall, wife and daughter of Brig. Gen. William L. Marshall, U.S.A.; Mrs. Frank, widow of the late Col. Royal T. Frank, U.S.A., and her daughter, Mrs. Martin, widow of the late Captain Martin, U.S.A., and her small daughter, Miss Katharine Martin.

Theodore Nelson, who has just opened an office for the practice of the law at No. 30 Broad street, New York, was for three years a midshipman at the U.S. Naval Academy, being a member of the class of 1903, but was obliged to resign from the Navy in 1902 because of defective hearing. Since then he has graduated from Harvard, and has also taken the degrees of bachelor of laws and juris doctor from New York University Law School. He was admitted to the Bar a year ago. Mr. Nelson is a son of the late Theodore Nelson, of Michigan, a captain in the 26th Michigan Infantry during the Civil War.

Lieuts. William E. Hall and James B. Pascoe, M.R.C., who sailed for the United States on the Sheridan July 14, have had a longer tour of duty in the islands than any officers serving there with the exception of those in the Philippine Scouts, according to the Cablenews-American. Dr. Hall has been serving in the Philippines continuously since 1902 and Dr. Pascoe since 1904. Dr. Hall, for the first two years, was stationed in the Visayas, and in 1904 was given a month's leave to visit China and Japan, and upon his return to the islands was assigned to the Department of Mindanao. He served in the Cotabato Valley during the campaign against Dato Ali. Later he was on duty as transport surgeon of the Ingalls, and during the past year has been stationed at Atimonan. Dr. Pascoe first came to the islands in December, 1899, and served in Pangasinan during the insurrection. He was offered a commission as captain surgeon of Volunteers in March, 1901, which he declined, but accepted it a year later. He returned to the United States in December, 1902, returning to the islands in January, 1904, again as a contract surgeon.

In connection with a portrait Frank Leslie says: "It is said of Sir Archibald Lucius Douglas that he has received more decorations than any other living naval officer. He is credited also with being the genius responsible for the development of the Japanese navy to the efficiency which characterized it in the war with Russia. From 1873 to 1875 he was director of the Japanese Imperial Naval College. He is now on a visit to the United States en route to Canada, where he will receive honors from McGill University. Sir Archibald is a retired vice-admiral in command of the North American and West Indian stations of the British navy. He is a grand commander of the Victorian Order of England, a knight of the Legion of Honor of France; he was decorated with the Order of Naval Merit by Spain, and with the Order of the Rising Sun by the Emperor of Japan. When he arrived in the United States a reporter asked him to tell something about himself. He gazed about quizzically for a moment and then remarked, 'If you must know something about me, ask the Japanese. Many of the officers of the Japanese navy in the war with Russia were my pupils.'"

Lieut. Comdr. R. W. Neely, U.S.N., is away on leave for three weeks, commencing July 15.

Prof. P. R. Alger, U.S.N., of the Ordnance Board, is going on leave for one month from July 26.

A son was born to the wife of Major Lucius L. Durfee, 26th U.S. Inf., at Chardon, Ohio, July 17.

Mrs. Rhea Jackson and Miss Marion Jackson are spending the month of July at the Hotel Dennis, Atlantic City, N.J.

Lieut. W. L. Pryor has gone to Bridgeport, Conn., on special temporary duty in connection with the inspection of 3-inch guns and mounts.

A son born to the wife of Theodore H. Bowden at Everett, Wash., July 7, 1910, is a grandson of Brig. Gen. Frederick K. Ward, U.S.A.

Mrs. Wilder, wife of Capt. W. T. Wilder, U.S.A., is at the Coleman House, Asbury Park, N.J., with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Victor M. Watkins.

Mrs. Spencer Cosby, wife of Colonel Cosby, U.S.A., Inspector of Public Buildings and Grounds, Washington, D.C., is visiting Mrs. J. Frederick Schenck at Valley Head, Lenox, Mass.

Lieut. Charles M. Austin, U.S.N., and Mrs. Austin are visiting the former's parents, Representative and Mrs. R. W. Austin, at the Burlington, Washington, D.C. They have just returned from the Pacific coast.

Capt. Logan Feland, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Feland have taken a cottage for the summer at Groton, Conn. Captain Feland has been detailed as instructor at the Advanced Base School, U.S.M.C., which has just been established at the New London Naval Station.

Lieut. James A. Gallogly, Coast Art. Corps, of the class of 1907, U.S.M.A., was admitted to practice at the Georgia Bar at Atlanta, Ga., on July 12. He fitted himself for the trying ordeal of a law examination by hard study when not engaged in his Army duties.

Mrs. F. W. Fuger gave a delightful bridge party July 14 at Fort Leavenworth in honor of Mrs. Kaempher's mother, Mrs. Wagner, of Alabama, and in compliment to Mrs. Knowles, who left for Alaska July 15. Prizes were won during the afternoon by the following ladies: Mesdames Lindsay, C. N. Murphy, Knowles, Hand, Wagner and Stephenson.

The annual encampment of the Veteran Army of the Philippines, United Spanish War Veterans, was held at "Camp William P. Duvall," Passay Beach, Manila Bay, May 28-June 5, in charge of Commander-in-Chief Thomas L. Hartigan. There are now fourteen camps of the organization in the Philippines: Camps Lawton, Stotsenburg, Egbert and McCaskey at Manila; McConville, at Cebu; Warwick, at Iloilo; Bentley, at Legaspi; Bolton, at Zamboanga; Logan, at Baguio; Wells, at Batangas; Clagett, at Davao, and Roy C. Libbey, at Jolo.

At a social gathering on Governors Island on July 16 there was read a poem, "Incognito," describing the endeavors of one "T. R." to keep his identity unknown while traveling abroad, in spite of the fact that he was preceded by a brass band, wore a red, white and blue sash, shot off guns with either hand and indulged in other similar activities. Among the officers present when the poem was read, all of whom pleaded "not guilty" to writing it, were Col. George Andrews, Adjutant General of the Department of the East; Col. Hugh L. Scott, Superintendent of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point; Major Herbert J. Slocum, 7th Cav., Capt. Halstead Dorey, 2d Inf., and Lieut. Col. Adelbert Cronkhite, Artillery Inspector of the Department of the East.

"Few rumored engagements have been more universally discussed in society," says the Washington Star, "than that of Mrs. Jesse Tyson and Lieut. Bruce Cotten, U.S.A. While not announced, it has been much talked of in view of the attention of Lieutenant Cotten to Mrs. Tyson. Mrs. Tyson was Miss Edyth Johns, of the prominent family of that name, and has been considered one of the most beautiful women in Baltimore. Lieutenant Cotten, who left Fort McHenry, where he is stationed, for Old Point, to join his mother for a few days, is a son of Col. and Mrs. Randolph Cotten, of Cottendale, N.C. The Cottens are among the most prominent North Carolinians, and through his mother, who was a Miss Southall, of Virginia, he is related to the oldest families in that state."

Lieut. Col. Frank Bridgman, the oldest officer on the retired list of the U.S. Army, celebrated his ninetieth birthday July 10 at Hotel del Coronado, Coronado Beach, Cal., where he has made his home for a number of years, having gone to California on his retirement in 1891. The San Diego Union says: "Though enfeebled to such an extent that he rarely leaves his room, the aged officer still retains an unimpaired use of his mental faculties. His mind is as clear as it was in the stormy days of '61 to '65, and his vision and hearing are of the keenest. Gentle mannered and thoughtful in his consideration of the employees, Lieutenant Colonel Bridgman is a universal favorite in the big hostelry. A few moments' walk from the hotel is the cottage of the Colonel's daughter, Mrs. Uriel Seebree, and her husband, Rear Admiral Seebree, who recently took up their permanent residence at Coronado." The officer next to Lieutenant Colonel Bridgman in point of age, of those on the Army retired list, is Brig. Gen. Peter J. Osterhaus, who was born in January, 1823. Brig. Gen. Daniel H. Rucker, who died last January, held the unique distinction of exceeding Lieutenant Colonel Bridgman in point of years.

At the annual meeting of the Commandery of the State of California, M.O.L.L., held on May 25, 1910, the following were elected officers of the Commandery for the ensuing year: Commander, Capt. George W. Merrill, U.S. Vol.; senior vice commander, Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, U.S.A.; junior vice commander, Brig. Gen. Anthony W. Vogdes, U.S.A.; recorder, Bvt. Lieut. Col. W. R. Smedberg, U.S.A.; registrar, Capt. John C. Currier, U.S. Vol.; treasurer, Capt. C. Mason Kline, U.S. Vol.; chancellor, Mr. Delevan B. Bowley, hereditary; chaplain, Rev. E. Bradford Leavitt, hereditary; council, Bvt. Lieut. Col. Jesse B. Fuller, U.S. Vol. Rear Admiral O. W. Farenholt, U.S.N., Capt. George Stone, U.S. Vol., Brig. Gen. Frank M. Cox, U.S.A., Lieut. Horace Wilson, U.S. Vol. The Commandery publishes obituary notices of the following deceased companions: Brig. Gen. James Biddle, U.S.A., retired, "a gallant soldier and a cultured gentleman"; Bvt. Brig. Gen. Allen Latham Anderson, a graduate of the Military Academy; Bvt. Brig. Gen. John Lowrie Beveridge, U.S. Vol., late M.C. and Governor of Illinois; Capt. John Campbell Moroney, U.S.N., retired; James Andrew Waymire, late 1st U.S. Cav.; P.A. Engr. James William Holihan, U.S.N., Frederick Chapin Lord, captain, U.S.V., during the Civil War and major and paymaster, U.S. Vol., during the Spanish-American War; Richard Mallard Fulton, son of James Fulton, formerly Paymaster General, U.S.N., and James William England, a companion in succession from his father.

Capt. and Mrs. Leroy T. Hillman, U.S.A., are spending the month of July at Deer Park Hotel, Deer Park, Md.

Mrs. George H. Shelton, wife of Major Shelton, U.S.A., has left Washington for an extended trip through the West.

Comdr. E. E. Capehart, U.S.N., Assistant to the Bureau of Ordnance, is making a tour of inspection of the various naval magazines.

A son, Philip, was born to Lieut. Comdr. H. C. Yarnell, U.S.N., and Mrs. Yarnell at the U.S. Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I., July 10, 1910.

Attorney Gen. George W. Wickersham and Secretary Charles Nagel will start on an Alaskan trip Saturday, July 23, from Vancouver, B.C., on the government fisheries steamer Albatross.

Mrs. George S. Young and Miss Polly Young, who have been living in Denver since Colonel Young's departure for the Philippines, are now in Detroit, Mich., guests of Mrs. Maxwell Grylls, 478 Field avenue.

Mrs. Craighill, the wife of Lieut. Col. William E. Craighill, C.E., U.S.A., is in the hospital at Charles-town, W. Va., after a recent operation for appendicitis. She is making excellent progress toward a prompt recovery.

Mrs. Henry Fitch, widow of the late Chief Engr. H. W. Fitch, U.S.N., and the Misses Alexandrine and Henrietta Fitch will leave Philadelphia, where they have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Albert Pepper Gerhard at their home on Drexel road, the latter part of July, and go to Bay Head, N.J., where they will have a cottage for the remainder of the summer.

Daniel Montague, who was with Hobson on the sunken Merrimac, is suffering from anemia at the naval hospital, Philadelphia, where, July 20, P.A. Surg. Archibald M. Fauntleroy, U.S.A., transferred to his veins seventeen ounces of blood, generously contributed by William Gray, of the receiving ship Lancaster. At last accounts both men were doing well.

President Taft and his family and one or two guests sailed from Beverly, Mass., on July 18, on the U.S.S. Mayflower, for a cruise to various New England ports until July 28. The proposed itinerary includes Eastport, Bar Harbor, Bangor, Rockland, Biddeford Pool and return to Beverly. Among those on board the Mayflower were Assistant Secretary of the Navy Beekman Winthrop and Capt. Archibald W. Butt, U.S.A.

Col. George S. Anderson, Chief of Staff, Department of the East, gave a delightful farewell dinner and coaching party to Major Gen. and Mrs. Leonard Wood and Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Walter Howe Tuesday evening. The guests of honor, with Col. and Mrs. Andrews, Major and Mrs. Truitt and Colonel Allison, met their host at the Holland House, New York city, where Maurice Howlett's road coach, "The Magnet," was waiting. A drive of ten miles out Fifth avenue, through the park, out Riverside, and past Fort George, landed the party at Arrowhead Inn, on the Hudson, in time for a delicious dinner. The return drive through the moonlight, along the beautiful river, was something long to be remembered. Gen. and Mrs. Howe left for St. Paul early Thursday morning. General Wood is now in Washington, to return to Governors Island Saturday for a short stay before his final departure for Washington.

According to a correspondent of the Herald, Rear Admiral John A. Rodgers, until this week commandant at the Puget Sound Navy Yard, will go to Alaska in two weeks to search for his lost son, Alexander Rodgers, an engineer in the Navy, who was last heard from a year ago when he was preparing to go down the Tanana River on board a raft. Captain Hoffman, of the steam schooner Abler, left Tacoma July 18 for Bethel, on the Kuskokowim River, carrying fifty typewritten letters signed by Rear Admiral Rodgers for distribution among prospectors along the Kuskokowim, this correspondent says. Each letter describes the missing engineer and contains urgent request that any news of him be wired to the Rodgers family at Bremerton. These letters are sent because the schooner Abler ten days ago brought from Bethel a letter written by Robert Hunter, a miner, to a friend in Bremerton, saying that a young man acting as if mentally unsettled, was helping him to build a boat for a trip to the Iditarod Goldfield. The only name the young man would give was Alexander. His description, as far as given, fits Alexander Rodgers.

Col. R. M. Thompson, late U.S. Navy, who arrived at New York July 21, appears to have been followed by misfortune during a yachting trip in which he was accompanied by his wife, his daughter, Mrs. Stephen H. P. Pell, her husband, who was convalescing from typhoid fever, and their two sons. One day out from Suez the children were taken down with diphtheria and a return was made to Suez, where they were put into the government hospital, where they remained for nearly two months. The yacht, the Catania, went to Port Suez the children were taken down with diphtheria and the party, was taken ill. He remained some time in the hospital. After Colonel Thompson got his family together again the yacht was turned toward Athens. When the vessel was one day from that port Mrs. Thompson fell on the deck. Her injury was slight, but on the way from Athens to Naples blood poisoning developed and she was in a dangerous condition when the Italian port was made. An American physician, Dr. G. M. Hammond, was telegraphed for, and as soon as Mrs. Thompson became convalescent under his care the yacht was headed for home.

ARMY ORDNANCE WORK.

The report of the work of the Ordnance Department of the Army shows that the Ordnance Board, in a test of the Vickers-Maxim method of electrically decoupling guns, found that the presence of ammonia in the electrolyte did not prevent pitting of the bore. A test of the modified 15-pounder gun, model of 1898, and 15-pounder barbettes carriage, model of 1898, MI, including 2-inch telescopic sight and range drum, shows that the modifications are generally satisfactory; certain changes in design recommended. The Goetz periscope sight is recommended, with certain modifications, for a Service test. A test of drill primers indicates satisfactory results when new elements are used and friction pellets are kept hermetically sealed to day of firing. There is not sufficient advantage in Ranine cloth for cartridge bags to justify the increased cost.

At Frankford Arsenal a new composition is to be tested in connection with certain projectiles for attack on airships. An electric firing device for seacoast cannon furnished by the General Electric Company is to be

tested, also shrapnel cases of improved physical qualities, a range finder used in the German army of the Weldon type and a Goetz binocular in comparison with Service telescopes. A 3-inch telescopic sight, model of 1910, with a deflection scale, but no range scale, is to be manufactured; also parts of the Field Artillery platter to make the reading glass removable. Yoke stops to limit the movement of the azimuth instrument will soon be issued.

Rock Island has been engaged in experimental work for production of compressed forage, in altering a Whitman saddle by raising the pommel one inch and changing the curvature. At Sandy Hook tests have been made of projectiles, smokeless powder, fuses and tracers; a 12-inch gun and a 10-inch disappearing gun carriage have been proved. The usual miscellaneous work has been in progress at Watertown and Watervliet.

AERONAUTICAL NOTES.

Active experiments are being made at the Vienna arsenal on the feasibility of fitting up dirigible balloons with wireless telegraphy. Lieut. Franz Budda has designed a system in which the apparatus is so small as not to offer any sensible resistance to the air or to overweight the balloon. The results achieved have been, it is said, highly satisfactory, in spite of unfavorable weather.

The recent Budapest aviation meet seems not to have been a brilliant success, either financially or aeronautically. The spectators were not as numerous as had been hoped, and the number of accidents was remarkable. Three persons were seriously and seven slightly injured in one accident, and four other aeronauts also met with accidents, and were more or less injured. In every case their machines were total wrecks.

The Mexican government is to construct a fleet of aeroplanes for use in military affairs, it is reported. Octavio Guzman, of the engineering corps of the army, who was sent to Europe several months ago by the government to study aerial navigation, has returned, and reports that it will not be difficult to construct a machine that can be used in the high altitude of Mexico City.

The first realistic demonstration of war in mid-air will be attempted at the International Aviation Tournament, to be held at Garden City, L. I., next October, when American and European aviators will meet in mimic conflict. One plan is to have the performance represent the attack of American aeroplanes upon a fleet of foreign battleships anchored somewhere off the east end of Long Island. In that case the aerial fleet would be represented as flying out from New York with the purpose of destroying the sea fighters and would be met by scouting aeroplanes sent out from the warships. The meeting of the air fleets would take place above the international field. Most of the aviators may be accompanied by a passenger, who will be the real fighting man, while the aviator himself handles the machine. The possibilities of using firearms in flight, the dropping of explosives and the skill in attack and escape may receive much study at this meet.

Misfortune seems to have marked the Zeppelin airships for its own. The latest accident was the demolishing of the gas works of the Zeppelin company at Friedrichshafen, Germany, on July 19. A boiler burst, causing a fire that reached the balloon inflating tanks, which blew up. One man was killed and eight injured. At the Metz maneuvers on July 16 the Zeppelin I, the Parseval and the Gross made reconnaissance ascensions, the object being to obtain the location of troops without placing the observers within range of fire. Owing to the recent accidents to the Deutschland and the Erlslohe, the military authorities decided to obtain information as to the weather prospects from the observatory before ascending.

In a flight at Bournemouth, England, July 19, W. W. Drexel, an American, took up a passenger, who made copious notes of the flight as they sped through the air. This writing aloft is said to have been the first ever done in an aeroplane.

A race from New York city to Chicago in September for the largest prizes ever offered to air pilots is expected to bring out some of the most skillful aviators in the world, and new records in continuous straightaway flights.

The Wright brothers' announcement that they are going to build planes adapted to three different kinds of flying is taken by some to indicate that airship construction has passed the purely experimental stage. The Wrights are to build ships especially adapted for speed, for altitude and for endurance. One important change in the Wrights' machines is a concession to the popular bicycle wheels for starting and landing instead of the rail and skids used on their first machines. Hereafter their machines will have the wheels.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—Jacob M. Dickinson.
Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.
Chief of Staff—Major Gen. Leonard Wood.

Note.—A number of Army General Orders and Circulars appear on page 1417 of this issue.

S.O., JULY 21, 1910, WAR DEPT.

Major Charles B. Hardin, U.S.A., retired, at his request, relieved from duty with Organized Militia of Idaho, to take effect July 31, and will proceed to home.

Brig. Gen. William W. Wotherspoon, U.S.A., will perform duties of disbursing officers for the National Land Defense Board, and is appointed acting quartermaster during absence on leave of Major William G. Haan, C.A.C.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. William A. Covington, C.A.C.

Leave ten days, upon relief from duty at camp of instruction, Chickamauga Park, Ga., is granted 1st Lieut. Sebring C. McGill, Signal Corps.

The following changes in the stations and duties of commissaries are ordered: Par. 4, S.O. 145, June 22, W.D., relating to Capt. Jairus A. Moore, is revoked. Captain Moore is relieved from duty at Training School for Bakers and Cooks, Fort Riley, and will proceed to San Francisco, and report to purchasing commissary in that city for duty as an assistant in his office. Captain Moore is relieved as assistant to purchasing commissary, San Francisco, and will proceed on the transport from San Francisco, on or about Oct. 5, for the Philippine Islands, and will report to commanding general, Phil. Division, for assignment.

Capt. Frank H. Lawton is relieved from duty in Philippines Division; will proceed on first available transport from Manila, after the arrival of Captain Moore, to San Francisco, and upon arrival report by telegraph to Adjutant General of Army.

Leave granted Capt. Robert L. Carswell, M.C., extended ten days.

Capt. Nelson Gopen, M.C., now on leave, will proceed to Pine Camp, N.Y., and report to C.O.

Leave of two months and ten days, about July 22, granted 1st Lieut. Charles A. Clark, O.A.C.

Capt. George D. Moore, 20th Inf., detailed to enter next class at Army War College, will report in person to president of college.

Major David S. Stanley, Q.M., ordered to New York city on official business pertaining to harbor steamers of Quartermaster's Department.

Sick leave granted Capt. Perry L. Boyer, M.C., extended fifteen days.

Lieut. Col. Francis L. Payson, deputy paymaster, will repair to Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for observation and treatment.

G.O. 135, JULY 14, 1910, WAR DEPT.

Rescinds G.O. 225, W.D., Nov. 9, 1909, substitutes new regulations governing the Schools for Bakers and Cooks at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and at Washington Barracks, D.C.

The G.O. Presidio of S.F., under direction of commanding general, Dept. of Cal., and the G.O. Washington Barracks, under direction of commanding general, Dept. of East, will be the commandants of the respective schools. They will arrange the program of instruction and character of examinations, and will have final determination of all questions of proficiency. They will designate men to act as instructors, first class and second class.

The term of each school will be four months; enlisted men of marked ability may be graduated after three months; men unable to qualify within four months, but who have demonstrated fitness for the work, may be retained for additional instruction not to exceed one month.

The course of theoretical and practical instruction will be conducted by the officer in charge of each school, who will submit to the commandant an annual report not later than July 20. The commandant of each school will submit to the Adjutant General, not later than Aug. 31 of each year, a report regarding progress and needs of the school.

The classes will be of enlisted men specially recommended by their commanders, with not less than two years and six months to serve, or who have signified intent to reenlist. Must be of excellent character in good physical condition, well grounded in reading, writing and arithmetic; must have expressed a willingness to accept the drill.

There will be continually under instruction at the Presidio two classes of bakers and two of cooks, a new class to enter on the 15th of every even numbered month; and at Washington Barracks four classes of bakers and four of cooks, a new class of each to enter on the 15th of every month.

A commander desiring to enter a soldier will make application through channels to his department commander, at any time. Regimental commanders will take proper steps to have at least one graduate chief baker available with each regiment. This will not apply to regiments outside the U.S. until their return thereto.

Details for school at the Presidio will be made by commanding general of Depts. of California and the Columbia; and for school at Washington Barracks by the commanding generals of Depts. of East and Gulf, in order to reach the actual needs of the Service, without exceeding the accommodations of the schools.

In addition, commandant of each school, with approval of the department commander, is authorized to retain from each class not belonging to organizations at post where the school is located.

Upon completion of school course certificates of proficiency will be awarded to men who pass a theoretical and practical examination. Degrees of proficiency will be noted as follows: Assistant baker: A competent journeyman baker. Chief baker: Same as assistant baker, and capable of handling a bakery, its working force, and all of its accounts. Second cook: A competent organization cook. First cook: Same as second cook, and capable of handling a kitchen, its working force, and simple accounts. Mess sergeant: A first cook who has demonstrated for at least one month his ability to supervise and control all details and accounts of an organization mess.

The commandant of each school, with approval of department commander, is authorized to retain from each class not to exceed two months' graduates (not to exceed four) deemed competent and necessary as instructors. Names of men retained will be reported to their respective commanders.

G.O. 136, JULY 15, 1910, WAR DEPT.

Sec. 10, Par. 1233, Army Regulations, as amended by G.O. 48, W.D., March 28, 1910, is further amended to read as follows:

1233. 10. Ice. To organizations of enlisted men, when practicable—For each ration, four pounds, the maximum allowance to any organization or detachment of less than 100 men to be 100 pounds a day, and to organizations of 100 men or more to be one pound a day for each man.

To troops stationed north of the 37th parallel of north latitude and where from any cause it is impracticable to cut and store ice for their use, the allowance will be for seven months only, beginning April 1 and ending Oct. 31, except in the states of Washington, Oregon and Idaho, where during the remainder of the year one-half of such allowance may be issued, and in the state of California, where the full allowance may be issued for the entire year.

To troops stationed south of the 37th parallel of north latitude the full allowance may be issued for the entire year. At posts where it is practicable during the cold season to cut and store ice required, no issue of ice will be allowed from subsistence funds as long as such stored ice is available.

To the Subsistence Department for the preservation of subsistence stores—Such quantities as the commanding officer may order as necessary.

When ice plants are operated by the Q.M.D. the issue of ice will be made by that department upon requisitions approved by the commanding officer.

By order of the Secretary of War:

WILLIAM H. CARTER, Major Gen., Act. Chief of Staff.

G.O. 137, JULY 16, 1910, WAR DEPT.

I. Officers, including majors, and enlisted men of the Philippine Scouts, who are entitled thereto, will wear the medal of honor, the certificate of merit badge, the Philippine Congressional medal, and campaign badges with khaki uniform on occasions of ceremony on the order of precedence prescribed in G.O. 97, W.D., May 12, 1909.

II. Publishes executive order locating five acres of unsurveyed land in Montana, embracing the Big Hole Battlefield Monument in Beaverhead county, reserved for military purposes for protecting said monument.

G.O. 57, JULY 9, 1910, DEPT. OF THE COLORADO. Publishes instructions relative to Subsistence Department requisitions.

G.O. 59, JULY 13, 1910, DEPT. OF THE COLORADO.

Lieut. Col. Charles W. Taylor, adjutant general, having reported in person this date, in compliance with Par. 19, S.O. No. 113, May 14, 1910, W.D., is announced as adjutant general of the department.

TROOPS AT TACOMA TOURNAMENT.

G.O. 72, JULY 6, 1910, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA.

The following officers and troops are detailed to participate in the military tournament dedicating the Stadium at Tacoma, Wash., July 24 to July 31, 1910. They will proceed by rail:

The troops from Vancouver Barracks, Forts Walla Walla and George Wright, Wash., and the Artillery Districts of the Columbia and Puget Sound will be reported on arrival to Col. William P. Evans, 25th Inf., who is designated to command the encampment.

Upon completion of this duty, all troops, except band and detachments C.A.C., will proceed, by marching, to camp of instruction, American Lake, Wash., reporting upon arrival to their respective commands. The band and detachments C.A.C. will return to their proper stations by rail or boat.

From Vancouver Barracks, Wash.: Major Robert H. Noble, 1st Inf.; Capt. Robert H. Pierson, M.C., band and Cos. A, B, C and D, Machine-Gun Platoon, 1st Inf., Battery B, 2d Field Art., and detachment of Hospital Corps.

From Fort Walla Walla, Wash.: 1st Lieut. T. M. Oughlan,

1st Cav., band, Troop G, Machine-Gun Platoon, 1st Cav., and detachment of Hospital Corps.

From Fort George Wright, Wash.: Capt. Marshall Childs, 25th Inf., Co. I, 25th Inf., and detachment of Hospital Corps. From American Lake, Wash.: One officer and detachment, Co. E, 2d Battalion of Engineers, and detachment of Hospital Corps.

From Fort Lawton, Wash.: Major Charles W. Penrose, 25th Inf., Capt. Pearl M. Shaffer, Q.M., 25th Inf., 1st Lieut. Ralph H. Leavitt, 2d Lieut. George C. Lawson, 25th Inf., band, Cos. A, B, C and Machine-Gun Platoon, 25th Inf., and detachment of Hospital Corps.

From Artillery District of Puget Sound: 6th Band, C.A.O., three officers and detachment from C.A.O. not exceeding sixty enlisted men, 1st Lieut. Ralph G. DeVoe, M.C., and detachment of Hospital Corps.

From Artillery District of the Columbia: Three officers and a detachment from the C.A.O. not exceeding sixty enlisted men, and a detachment of Hospital Corps.

The detachments, Hospital Corps, will report upon arrival at encampment to Capt. Robert H. Pierson, M.C., for duty.

Upon the completion of this duty, 1st Lieut. Ralph G. DeVoe, M.C., and detachments of Hospital Corps from Artillery Districts of Puget Sound and Columbia will proceed by rail to camp of instruction, American Lake, Wash., for duty.

Capt. Pearl M. Shaffer, Q.M., 25th Inf., and 1st Lieut. R. H. Leavitt, 25th Inf., are detailed as Q.M. and C.S., respectively, of the camp.

COMMAND OF MILITIA AT CAMPS.

CIR. 24, JULY 5, 1910, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA.

The following decision as to whether the Organized Militia in camp of instruction is in the Service of the United States and under the command of the camp commander to the same extent as the Regular troops, and as to the command of the camp during temporary absence of the department commander, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

By command of Brigadier General Maus:

HENRY C. CABELL, Major, Gen. Staff, C. of S.

3d Indorsement.

War Department, Office of the Judge Advocate General, Washington, D.C., May 14, 1910.

Respectfully returned to the Adjutant General.

The troops of the Organized Militia who, upon the invitation of the Secretary of War, participate in joint camps of instruction, are in no sense in the military service of the United States, as they can only pass into such service when they have been "called forth" by the President in the manner prescribed in the Constitution. The 122d Article of War has normal application to a case in which a detachment of the Organized Militia has been called forth in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution and the troops of the Militia, in the performance of such call, have become, for the time being, a part of the military forces of the United States.

Prior to April 21, 1910, when the matter was made to some extent the subject of statutory regulation, an arrangement based upon comity had been established, in which special efforts were put forth by officers of the Regular Army and of the Organized Militia to prevent anything in the nature of a controversy arising in respect to questions of command at the joint encampments which have been established from time to time by the Secretary of War; it is highly desirable from every point of view that that arrangement should continue.

By an act of legislation which received executive approval on April 21, 1910, modifying the previous requirements, in *pari materia*, of the Act of May 27, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 402), it was provided that:

"The command of such military post or camp and the officers and troops of the United States there stationed shall remain with the regular commander of the post without regard to the rank of the commanding or other officers of the militia temporarily so encamped within its limits or in its vicinity: *Provided further*, That hereafter, hereinafter specified, the right to command during such joint encampments, maneuvers, and field instruction shall be governed by the rules set out in Articles 122 and 124 of the rules and articles for the government of the Armies of the United States."

Act of April 21, 1910 (26 Stat. L., ...).

It will be noted that the enactment above cited makes express provision for the general and permanent command of such joint camps of instruction by the regular commander of the regular commander of such post or camp. Reference to the 122d and 124th Articles of War contemplates a case in which detachments, in the exercise of maneuvers, come together without express provision having been previously made for their movement or operations. In that event the necessary orders to meet the case are given by the senior officer of the line present. This, however, is not the case here, does not seem to have been the intention of Congress to do more than to furnish a rule to meet the contingency contemplated in the 122d Article of War.

GEORGE B. DAVIS, Judge Advocate General.

5th Indorsement.

War Department, May 17, 1910.

Respectfully returned through the Chief Division of Militia Affairs, to the Adjutant General, inviting attention to the views of the Judge Advocate General in 3d indorsement hereon, which are concurred in and should be communicated to the writer for his information and guidance.

ROBERT SHAW OLIVER, Asst. Secretary of War.

G.O. 51, JULY 8, 1910, DEPT. OF THE EAST.

So much of Par. I, Sec. 4, G.O. 42, c.s., these headquarters, as directs one non-commissioned officer, Hospital Corps, from Fort Washington, Md., to be sent with one detached service chest from that post with the Engineers from Washington Barracks, D.C., to the camp of instruction, Pine Camp, N.Y., is revoked, and in place thereof one non-commissioned officer, Hospital Corps, and one detached service chest, from Washington Barracks, will accompany the Engineers to Pine Camp.

THE LYON G.C.M.

G.O. 54, JULY 15, 1910, DEPT. OF THE EAST.

Publishes the proceedings and the G.C.M., convened at Fort Myer, Va., pursuant to Par. 3, S.O. 131, Hqs. Dept. of the East, June 9, 1910, and of which Col. George S. Anderson, 9th Cav., Gen. Staff Corps, was president, and Capt. Charles R. Howland, 21st Inf., judge advocate, before which was arraigned and tried Capt. Samuel P. Lyon, 25th Inf.

Charge—"Conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, in violation of the 61st article of War."

There were nine specifications, which were published on page 1284 of our issue of June 25. They charged, in substance, that the accused was guilty of making false certificates as to the expenditures of ammunition by Co. D, 25th Inf., during the period ending June 30, 1906, at the time of the Brownsville affair. He was also charged with testifying falsely as to the matter of ammunition before the court which inquired into the Brownsville affair, and of which Lieut. Gen. S. B. M. Young, U.S.A., retired, was president.

To the charge and the specifications the accused pleaded "not guilty." This plea was sustained by the court. "And the court does therefore honorably acquit him, Capt. Samuel P. Lyon, 25th Inf."

In the foregoing case of Capt. Samuel P. Lyon, 25th Inf., quite a portion of the record is in regard to a matter of no importance in this case and not material to the issue before the court.

The evidence clearly shows that Captain Lyon first received the ball cartridges in question in April, 1906, and that in August of that year he had not only the 3,600 rounds (in three original packages), as reported on his ordnance return for the period ending June 30, 1906, but also approximately twenty rounds per man in the hands of the men of his company. From the evidence the only reasonable and probable explanation for his apparent surplus was that too many rounds had been dropped as expended June 30, 1906.

This surplus was covered by firing in supplementary practice during the month of October and not dropping any as expended during the period ending Dec. 31, 1906, and by taking up at that time 200 rounds as surplus.

The reviewing authority has no doubt from the evidence that the exact condition of his ammunition was known to Captain Lyon, especially after his inspection following the Brownsville affair, and as the question of ammunition entered

so largely in all the subsequent investigations there is no reason why he was unable, before the court of inquiry, to give exact and full information thereof, except his desire to cover up the errors in his returns and certificates.

From the above it is evident that the accused should not have been honorably acquitted and the same is disapproved.

By command of Brigadier General Howe:

GEORGE S. ANDERSON, Col., Gen. Staff, C. of S.

G.O. 43, MAY 31, 1910, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

The period from July 1 to Dec. 1 of this year is designated as the annual period for theoretical instruction at all posts and garrisons in this division. Par. 90, G.O. 1, these headquarters, Jan. 1, 1909, is amended accordingly.

CIR. 27, MAY 27, 1910, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

I. On the recommendation of the chief commissary of the division, the issue of Saigon rice to Philippine Scout organizations will be continued until Aug. 1, 1910, after which time unused rice will be issued.

II. Cir. 19, these headquarters, May 9, 1910, publishing schedule of interisland transports, is revoked.

G.O. 19, MARCH 12, 1910, DEPT. OF LUZON.

Publishes a report of small-arms firing of troops in the Department of Luzon, season of 1909. The following organizations are in the Department: 1st, 9th, 10th and 18th Cavalry (Troop G, 9th and Troop M, 10th Cav., absent in U.S.); Batteries A, B and C, 5th Field Art. (plato); 7th, 12th, 26th and 29th Infantry (1st and 3d Battalions, 12th Infantry, fired in U.S.); 21 companies of Philippine Scouts. The order includes a list of those qualifying as experts, sharpshooters and marksmen during the target year.

G.O. 46, MAY 28, 1910, DEPT. OF LUZON.

Before a G.C.M. which convened at Puerto Princesa, Palawan, P. I., of which Capt. Carl L. Stone, Phil. Scouts, was president and 1st Lieut. Richard W. Walker, 12th Cav., was judge advocate, was arraigned and tried Capt. Julian De Court, Phil. Scouts.

Charge I: Behaving with disrespect toward his commanding officer, in violation of the 20th Article of War. Two specifications.

Charge II: Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in violation of the 62d Article of War. Five specifications.

Plea.—To the charges and specifications: Not guilty.

Findings.—Of charge I: Guilty. Of charge II: Guilty under one specification only.

Sentence.—"To be suspended from command for three months, to forfeit to the U.S. \$50 of his pay per month for six months, and to be reprimanded by the reviewing authority."

Action.—In the foregoing case of Capt. Julian De Court, Philippine Scouts, the sentence is approved. Captain De Court has been guilty of a deliberate defiance of the laws enacted by his country for the government of its officers and soldiers. In spite of what his years of service have taught him that regard for the Twentieth Article of War is necessary to the existence of a military force, he has struck a grievous blow at the cause of discipline and good administration.

The department commander rebukes Captain De Court for his failure to subordinate himself to the law and the requirements of discipline, and for his unwillingness to trust to the existing machinery of orderly administration to correct possible evils in the regular way. His course in this case is the manifestation of a tendency toward lynch law that has no place in the heart of an officer of the Army.

The suspension and forfeiture are remitted because his long arrest, much of it close, and the expenses of his defense have been sufficient to satisfy these requirements of the sentence.

Captain De Court will be released from arrest.

By command of Brig. Gen. Potts:

W. M. SAGE, Adjutant General.

G.O. 47, MAY 31, 1910, DEPT. OF LUZON.

The following changes in station of scout companies in this department are ordered:

The 14th Company, now at Regan Barracks, Albay, will proceed to Infanta, Tayabas, and relieve the 27th Company from duty at that station, which, upon being relieved, will return to its proper station, Camp Wilhelm, Tayabas, for duty.

The 26th Company, now at Camp Wilhelm, Tayabas, will proceed by marching to Atimonan, Tayabas, and relieve the 19th Company from duty at that station, which, upon being relieved, will proceed to Regan Barracks, Albay, for duty.

G.O. 24, MAY 24, 1910, DEPT. OF MINDANAO.

I. The Machine-Gun Platoon, 3d Inf., Pettit Barracks, Mindanao, is transferred from the 3d to the 2d Battalion, and will proceed by the first available transportation to Augur Barracks, Jolo, for station.

II. Major Robert S. Smith, paymaster, having reported, is announced as chief paymaster of the department, with station at Zamboanga, Mindanao, relieving Major Charles E. Stanton, paymaster, who will comply with S.O. 95, c.s., Hqs. Phil. D.

G.O. 26, MAY 26, 1910, DEPT. OF MINDANAO.

The 3d Battalion, Phil. Scouts, having arrived in this department, will, upon completion of target practice at Augur Barracks, Jolo, proceed to take station as follows:

The 29th Company at Dipolog, with a detachment of one officer and twenty-five enlisted men at Dipolog, and a detachment of one officer and twenty-five enlisted men at Sindangan, Mindanao.

The 30th Company at Margosatubig, with a detachment of one officer and thirty enlisted men at Tukuran, Mindanao.

Battalion headquarters and the 31st Company at Zamboanga, Mindanao.

The 32nd Company at Ipi, Mindanao, with a detachment of one officer and forty enlisted men at Sacol Island.

G.O. 28, MAY 28, 1910, DEPT. OF MINDANAO.

Under the provisions of Par. 193, A.R., 1903, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Department of Mindanao, during the temporary absence on duty of Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A.

T. C. WOODBURY, Col., 3d Inf.

G.O. 88, MAY 28, 1910, DEPT. OF THE VISAYAS.

Under the provisions of Par. 193, A.R., the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Department of the Visayas.

C. J. CRANE, Col., 9th Inf.

G.O. 39, JUNE 7, 1910, DEPT. OF THE VISAYAS.

The regular season for target practice at the following posts in this department for the year 1910, is extended to include the dates named: Camp Connell, Samar, July 14; Camp Jossman, Guimaras, Camp Downes, Leyte, Warwick Barracks, Cebu, Tagabiran, Samar, July 31; Camp Bumpus, Leyte, Aug. 31.

(Continued on page 1417.)

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. LEONARD WOOD, CHIEF OF STAFF.

Capt. Joseph D. Leitch, G.S., is assigned to duty as secretary of the Army War College, and is appointed an acting Q.M. vice Major Henry D. Todd, jr., G.S., relieved. (July 18, W.D.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, Q.M.G.

Leave for two months, with permission to visit China and Japan, is granted Major George H. Penrose, Q.M., about May 15, 1910. (May 10, Phil. D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Thomas E. Bryant, 9th Co., C.A.C., now at Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., will be sent to his proper station, Fort Warren, Mass., for duty. (July 15, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Henry C. Chard, now at Fort McDowell, Cal., will be sent to Watertown, S.D., to report July 25, 1910, for duty with Organized Militia of South Dakota during rifle practice that place and during attendance of Militia at camp of instruction at Sparta, Wis. (July 15, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Abraham Garankel (appointed July 9,

1910, from Q.M. sergeant, Co. K, 14th Inf.), now at Fort Missoula, Mont., will be sent to the camp of instruction, Sparta, Wis., at such time to report July 20, 1910. (July 14, W.D.)

So much of Par. 9, S.O. 94, these headquarters, April 22, 1910, as relates to Post Q.M. Sergt. Frank Fielder, is revoked. He is relieved from duty at the quartermaster's depot, this city, and will be sent to Fort Wint, Grande Island, for duty. (May 10, Phil. D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Joshua M. Grandon, Fort Levee, Mo., will be sent to Fort Howard, Md., to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. William A. Grey. Sergeant Grey will be sent to Fort Wayne, Mich., to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. Elenius Berg. Sergeant Berg will be sent to Philadelphia, for instruction in duties of Quartermaster's Department. (July 18, W.D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. H. G. SHARPE, C.G.

Post Comy. Sergt. William Cassidy (appointed July 15, 1910, from battalion sergeant major, 22d Inf.), upon arrival at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, will be sent to Fort Bliss, Texas, for duty. (July 15, W.D.)

Post Comy. Sergt. Elmer Hodge, now at recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal., having expressed a desire to relinquish present position of furrier, will be sent July 25, 1910, to Watertown, S.D., for duty with the Organized Militia of South Dakota during rifle practice that place and during attendance of Militia at camp of instruction at Sparta, Wis. (July 15, W.D.)

The following changes and assignments to station of post commissary sergeants are ordered:

John H. Fanning to Camp Wallace, Union, relieving Emil H. Wunderlich, who will be sent to Pettit Barracks, Mindanao, relieving Milton A. Mills. Sergeant Mills will be sent to Tagabiran, Samar, relieving William Payne, who will then be sent to Manila, for temporary duty.

Lewis R. Taft will report to transport Warren, relieving William F. Janes, who will report to depot commissary, Manila, for temporary duty.

Sergts. William Payne and William F. Janes will be relieved duty in this division and sent to recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal., for orders. (May 10, Phil. D.)

Post Comy. Sergt. Peter Petersen, Vancouver Barracks, Wash., to camp of instruction, American Lake, Wash., July 24, 1910, for duty. (July 8, D. Col.)

Post Comy. Sergt. Joseph Schwarz, Fort Stevens, Ore., to camp of instruction, American Lake, Wash., July 22, 1910, for duty. (July 8, D. Col.)

Post Comy. Sergt. William J. Tuttle, Fort Casey, Wash., to camp of instruction, American Lake, Wash., July 22, 1910, for duty. (July 8, D. Col.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. G. H. TORNEY, S.G.

Lieut. Col. William Stephenson, M.C., Fort Leavenworth, Kas., will report by letter for instructions to Brig. Gen. Frederick K. Ward, U.S.A., with a view to his appointment as chief surgeon of the camp of instruction to be held at Fort Riley, Kas., Aug. 15 to Sept. 15, 1910. (July 11, D. Mo.)

Lieut. Col. William H. Arthur, M.C., is relieved from duty as a member of board of officers of the Medical Corps, to determine results examinations of applicants and of candidates for admission to Medical Corps. (July 14, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. Jefferson R. Kean and Major Frederick F. Russell, M.C., are detailed to represent the Medical Department of the Army at the thirty-eighth annual meeting of the American Public Health Association, to be held at Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 8 to 9, 1910. (July 15, W.D.)

Par. 10, S.O. 102, these headquarters, May 2, 1910, and Par. 10, S.O. 115, these headquarters, May 17, 1910, relating to Major Weston P. Chamberlain, M.C., are revoked. Major Chamberlain will proceed to following posts for purpose of examining men selected for blonde and brunette observations, and for making other investigations of interest to board for study of tropical diseases: Iloilo, Panay, Pettit Barracks, Mindanao; Torrey Barracks, Mindanao; Ludlow Barracks, Mindanao; Camp Keithley, Mindanao; Camp Overton, Mindanao; Warwick Barracks, Cebu; Camp Downes, Leyte; and Camp Jossman, Guimaras, upon completion of which he will return to his proper station. (May 26, Phil. D.)

Major Eugene H. Hartnett, M.C., is assigned to duty as inspector-instructor of the Medical and Hospital Corps Detachment, Organized Militia, State of Delaware, during the encampment at Rehoboth, Del., July 23-30, 1910. (July 15, D.E.)

Major Charles R. Reynolds, M.C., in addition to his duties as instructor in Hospital Corps drill and first aid at the Army Medical School in Washington, D.C., is detailed as instructor at that school in Medical Department administration, customs of the service, and duties of medical officers, vice Lieut. Col. William H. Arthur, M.C., hereby relieved. (July 14, W.D.)

Capt. George P. Peed, M.C., upon completion of his duties at camp of instruction at Gettysburg, Pa., will proceed to Fort Bayard, N.M., and General Hospital for temporary duty during absence on leave of Capt. William H. Tefft, M.C., upon whose return to duty Captain Peed will rejoin his proper station. (July 18, W.D.)

Capt. Jacob M. Coffin, M.C., is relieved further duty in Department of Luzon, and will proceed to Zamboanga, Mindanao, for assignment to duty. (May 26, Phil. D.)

Capt. William H. Moncrief, M.C., sick in Division Hospital, Manila, will proceed to Camp John Hay, Benguet, for further treatment. (July 15, W.D.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days, about Sept. 8, 1910, is granted Capt. Mathew A. Reasoner, M.C. (July 16, W.D.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Louis Brechemin, jr., M.C., Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, with permission to apply for an extension of one month. (July 11, D. Cal.)

Leave for one month, with permission to visit Japan, is granted Capt. Raymond F. Metcalfe, M.C., about June 14, 1910, and he is authorized to await at Nagasaki, Japan, the arrival of transport to sail from this port about July 15, 1910, when he will comply with Par. 2, S.O. 72, W.D., March 28, 1910. (May 19, Phil. D.)

Leave for one month and ten days, about Aug. 1, 1910, is granted Capt. William H. Tefft, M.C. (July 15, W.D.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Levy M. Hathaway, M.C. (July 14, W.D.)

First Lieut. Lee R. Dunbar, M.C., having completed the duties assigned him, will report, Department of Luzon, Manila, for assignment to duty. (May 26, Phil. D.)

Par. 4, S.O. 115, these headquarters, May 17, 1910, is amended to read as follows: 1st Lieut. Arnold D. Tuttle, M.C., will be relieved duty in Department of Mindanao and proceed to Manila for duty as assistant to attending surgeon, with station in Manila. (May 26, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. Lee R. Dunbar, M.C., having reported, will proceed to Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, for duty. (May 27, D. Luzon.)

First Lieut. R. H. Goldthwaite, M.C., is assigned to Camp George, Pampanga, (May 10, D. Luzon.)

Capt. Percy L. Jones, M.C., upon expiration of leave granted him, will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for duty. (July 19, W.D.)

Major Charles E. Marrow, M.C., Fort Lawton, Wash., to camp of instruction, American Lake, Wash., July 24, 1910, for duty commanding field hospital, that camp. (July 11, D. Col.)

Major Willard F. Truby, M.C., Fort Worden, Wash., to camp of instruction, American Lake, Wash., Aug. 1, 1910, for duty as instructor and inspector of the Medical Department of Militia organizations at the camp. (July 12, D. Col.)

Major Albert E. Truby, M.C., now on temporary duty at Post of Iloilo, Panay, and 1st Lieut. Armin Mueller, M.C., now on temporary duty at Camp Jossman, Guimaras, are assigned to duty at present stations. (July 7, W.D.)

The following changes of stations of medical officers in this department are ordered: Capt. John W. Hanner, M.C., Augur Barracks, Jolo, to Pettit Barracks, Mindanao, for temporary duty; 1st Lieut. James C. Magee, M.C., Ludlow Barracks, Mindanao, to Augur Barracks, Jolo, for temporary duty. (May 26, D. Min.)

Capt. Percy L. Jones, M.C., Pettit Barracks, Mindanao, to Manila, P.I. Division Hospital, for observation and treatment. (May 26, D. Min.)

Upon arrival at these headquarters of Capt. Jacob M. Coffin, M.C., he will report to C.O., Pettit Barracks, Min-

dano, for duty, relieving Capt. John W. Hanner, M.C., who will proceed to his proper station, Angur Barracks, Jolo, for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. James C. Magee, M.C., who will proceed to his proper station, Ludlow Barracks, Mindanao, for duty. (June 2, D. Min.)

Capt. Edward B. Vedder and Theodore Lamson, M.C., having reported, will proceed to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty. (June 2, D. Luzon.)

First Lieut. Thomas J. Leary, M.C., Pettit Barracks, Mindanao, is, in addition to his other duties, detailed as attending surgeon, these headquarters, vice Capt. Percy L. Jones, M.C., relieved. (May 26, D. Min.)

First Lieut. Clarence A. Treuholtz, M.C., is, with his consent, detailed as third member Municipal Board of Health, Municipality of Cotabato and as district health officer, District of Cotabato, effective June 1, 1910. (June 2, D. Min.)

First Lieut. Thomas J. Leary, M.C., Pettit Barracks, Mindanao, is, with his consent, detailed as attending surgeon, Calarian Prison, Zamboanga, Mindanao, effective May 27, 1910. (June 4, D. Min.)

The following medical officers are detailed for duty at the camp of instruction, Pine Camp, Jefferson county, N.Y., to arrive not later than July 28, 1910: Majors Charles Wilcox, Frederick P. Remond, and James S. Wilson, William W. Reno, Robert U. Patterson, and 1st Lieuts. William O. Davis and Joseph Casper. (July 19, D.E.)

Leave for one month, on his return to station from camp of instruction, Pine Camp, N.Y., is granted Capt. Robert M. Culler, M.C. (July 20, D.E.)

Capt. Robert L. Richards, Med. Corps, is detailed member of examining board at Army Building, N.Y. city, during temporary absence of Capt. Joseph E. Suter, M.C., (July 20, W.D.)

Leave for three months and twenty-one days, about Oct. 1, is granted Major Robert N. Winn, Med. Corps. (July 20, W.D.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

First Lieut. L. A. Lavanture, M.R.C., to Infanta, Tayabas, relieving 1st Lieut. A. M. Giffin, M.R.C., who, upon being relieved, will proceed to Atimonan, Tayabas, relieving 1st Lieut. W. E. Hall, M.R.C., who is under orders to proceed to the United States. (May 10, D. Luzon.)

Upon arrival of 1st Lieut. H. M. Cohen, M.R.C., at Puerto Princesa, Palawan, 1st Lieut. J. C. Ballard, M.R.C., will proceed to Camp Wilhelm, Tayabas. (May 10, D. Luzon.)

First Lieut. James B. Pascoe, M.R.C., having reported his arrival at San Francisco, Cal., will proceed to Fort Wood, N.Y., for duty. (July 14, W.D.)

First Lieut. Harrison W. Stuckey, M.R.C., is relieved duty at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., and will proceed to Fort Greble, R.I., and report in person, for duty. (July 15, W.D.)

Leave for two months and twenty-eight days, upon his arrival at San Francisco, Cal., from Honolulu, is granted 1st Lieut. John P. Kelly, M.R.C. (July 14, W.D.)

First Lieut. H. M. Cohen, M.R.C., now in Manila, will proceed to Puerto Princesa, Palawan, for duty. (May 10, D. Luzon.)

First Lieut. Edward L. Napier, M.R.C., having reported, will proceed to the Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (July 14, D. Cal.)

So much of Par. 4, S.O. 58, c.s., these headquarters, as directs 1st Lieut. James A. Simpson, M.R.C., to proceed to Camp Keithley, Mindanao, for duty, is amended to read: "will proceed to Ipil, Mindanao, for duty." (May 20, D. Min.)

First Lieut. Percy G. Drake, M.R.C., is relieved duty at Camp Jossman, Guimaras, and will report Post of Iloilo, Panay, for duty. (June 7, D.V.)

First Lieut. Elsworth Wilson, M.R.C., from duty at Camp Connell, Samar, to Gandara, Samar, relieving 1st Lieut. Rozier C. Bayly, M.C., who upon being relieved will proceed to Camp Connell, Samar, for duty. (June 10, D.V.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Clark I. Wertenbaker, M.R.C. (July 20, W.D.)

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. 1st Class George C. Van Sickle, H.C., now at the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., will be sent to his proper station, Fort Benjamin Harrison, for duty. (July 16, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Leslie H. Stein and Sergt. August Kittman, H.C., from duty with Co. D, H.C., Fort William McKinley, Rizal, and at headquarters, Department of Luzon, Manila, respectively, to recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal., for duty. (May 21, Phil. D.)

Sergt. Thomas G. Hester, H.C., now at recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal., will be sent to General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty with Co. B, Hospital Corps. (July 14, W.D.)

Sergt. Joe C. Rousseau, H.C., from treatment at the Pasteur Institute, Chicago, to his proper station at Fort Sill, Okla. (July 1, D. Lakes.)

Sergt. Alfred Lewry, H.C., from duty at Camp Bumpus, Leyte, Division Hospital, Manila, for duty. (May 21, Phil. D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Robert A. Dickson, H.C., with his consent, detailed as sanitary inspector, Municipality of Zamboanga, Mindanao, effective May 25, 1910. (May 24, D. Min.)

Sergt. 1st Class Ivan N. Karlson, H.C., is relieved from duty at Camp Keithley, Mindanao, and will be sent to Margosatubig, Mindanao, for duty, relieving Sergt. Gurney O. Oakley, H.C., who will be sent to Ipil, Mindanao, for duty. (May 20, D. Min.)

Sergt. 1st Class Arthur Neville, Hospital Corps, Fort Trumbull, Conn., upon completion of temporary duty at Pine Camp, N.Y., will be sent to Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., for duty. (July 20, W.D.)

Upon application, Sergt. 1st Class Henry Roepke, Hospital Corps, will be placed upon the retired list; will repair to his home. (July 20, W.D.)

DENTAL SURGEONS.

Dental Surg. George I. Gunckel, U.S.A., Fort McPherson, Ga., is granted leave for twenty days. (July 5, D.G.)

Dental Surg. Jean C. Whinnery, U.S.A., to Angur Barracks, Jolo, for duty. (May 23, D. Min.)

Upon completion of duty at Fort Worden, Wash., assigned Dental Surg. Minot E. Scott, U.S.A., in S.O. 79, Dept. of Columbia, April 21, 1910, he will return to station at Vancouver Barracks, Wash. (July 5, D. Col.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. W. H. BIXBY, C.E.

Leave for twenty days is granted Major Charles H. McKinstry, C.E., upon expiration of sick leave granted. (May 24, Phil. D.)

Major Charles Keller, C.E., is detailed under the provisions of an Act of Congress approved June 17, 1910, in addition to his other duties, for consultation or two superintend the construction or repair of any aid to navigation authorized by Congress in the Fifth, Lighthouse District, vice Brig. Gen. William H. Bixby, C.E., relieved. Major Keller will report by letter to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor for duty accordingly, and will retain his station at Rock Island, Ill. (July 15, W.D.)

Capt. Gilbert A. Youngberg, C.E., is relieved from duty at the Army War College, on or before Oct. 1, 1910, and will proceed to West Point, N.Y., for duty. (July 19, W.D.)

Capt. Paul S. Bond, C.E., will stand relieved from command of Co. H, 2d Battalion of Engineers, and will proceed by transport, about June 5, 1910, to Zamboanga, Mindanao, for duty. (May 10, Phil. D.)

Leave for one month, about Oct. 10, 1910, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Robert P. Howell, Jr., M.C. and O.S., O.E., Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (July 11, D. Mo.)

Second Lieuts. Frederick S. Strong, Jr., Oreswell Garlington, William C. Sherman, Daniel D. Pullen, Carey H. Brown, Oscar N. Schiberg, Beverly G. Dunn, Donald H. Connolly, Raymond F. Fowler, James G. B. Lampert and David McCosch, Jr., C.E., upon expiration of graduating leave will proceed to the Rock Island Engineer District for instruction and duty. About Oct. 20 will proceed to Memphis, Tenn., for instruction and duty. About Nov. 15, will proceed to Oulebra, Canal Zone, Panama, for professional instruction and for duty. About June 15, 1911, will proceed to Pittsburg, Pa., for instruction and duty. (July 15, W.D.)

The following officers, in addition to other duties, are detailed, by direction of the President, under the Act of June 17, 1910, as inspectors of lighthouse districts as indicated: Major Moriwether L. Walker, 16th Dist.; Major John C. Oakes, 14th Dist.; Major Charles Keller, 15th Dist.; each retaining his present station. (July 19, W.D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. W. CROZIER, O.O.

Ord. Sergt. John C. Meredith, now at Camp Downes, Leyte, will be sent to Camp Jossman, Guimaras, for duty, relieving Ord. Sergt. John H. Finnegan, who will then be sent on the last transport sailing in June from Iloilo, Panay, to Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, for duty. (May 19, Phil. D.)

Sergt. Henry Stone, O.D., Manila Ordnance Depot, will be sent to Camp John Hay Benguet, for recuperation. (May 10, Phil. D.)

Upon application, 1st Class Pvt. of Ord. William H. Smith will be placed upon the retired list; will repair to his home. (July 20, W.D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. J. ALLEN, O.S.O.

Major Daniel J. Carr, Signal Corps, Fort Omaha, Neb., is detailed as chief signal officer of the camp of instruction, Fort D. A. Russell Target and Manover Reservation, Wyo. (July 6, D. Mo.)

Capt. Arthur S. Cowan, Signal Corps, having reported, is assigned to duty as inspector-instructor of Signal Corps, Organized Militia, state of Connecticut, during encampment at Niantic, Conn., July 18-23, 1910. (July 18, D.E.)

First Lieut. Charles L. Willard, Signal Corps, is assigned to duty as inspector-instructor of Signal Corps, Organized Militia, state of Connecticut, during encampment at Niantic, Conn., July 18-23, 1910. (July 18, D.E.)

First Lieut. Shelby C. Leasure, Signal Corps, is assigned to duty as inspector-instructor of Signal Corps Company, Organized Militia of New Jersey, during the state encampment at Sea Girt, N.J., Aug. 1-6, 1910. (July 18, D.E.)

First Class Sergt. Ralph C. Vrooman, Signal Corps, Fort Lawton, Wash., will proceed to Fort George Wright, Wash., for duty as operator in charge, relieving Sergt. Nicholas J. Geoghegan, Signal Corps, who upon being thus relieved, will proceed to Fort Gibbon, Alaska, for assignment to station. (June 29, D. Col.)

First Class Sergt. James M. Riley, Signal Corps, Alaska, will be discharged from the Army by his commanding officer by purchase. (July 15, W.D.)

Sergt. Clarence M. Johns, Signal Corps, Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., will be discharged from the Army by the commanding officer of that post, in the interest of the United States. (July 14, W.D.)

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. E. J. MCCLERNAND.

Second Lieut. Robert L. Lounsberry, 1st Cav., will proceed, about July 5, 1910, to Westport, Wash., for duty connection military map. (July 2, D. Col.)

Leave for one month and twenty days, about Aug. 31, 1910, is granted Veterinarian Walter R. Pick, 1st Cav., Fort Walla Walla, Wash. (June 29, D. Col.)

First Sergt. Felino Maglin, Troop M, 1st Cav., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (July 16, W.D.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. JOSEPH H. DORST.

The resignation by 2d Lieut. Abbott Boone, 3d Cav., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted by the President, to take effect Sept. 1, 1910. Leave to and including Sept. 1, 1910, is granted him. (July 15, W.D.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. WALTER S. SCHUYLER.

Capt. Francis J. Koester, 5th Cav., is relieved from duty as a member of the board of officers appointed in Par. 26, S.O. 46, Feb. 25, 1910, W.D., and will proceed on the transport scheduled to sail from San Francisco, about Aug. 5, 1910, to join his regiment. (July 15, W.D.)

Leave for two months, upon his arrival on transport due to leave Honolulu, H.T., about Aug. 3, 1910, is granted 2d Lieut. Alexander L. James, Jr., 5th Cav., Schofield Barracks, H.T. (July 11, D. Cal.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. GEORGE K. HUNTER.

Leave for four months, with permission to return to the U.S. via Europe, is granted Capt. Wilson G. Heaton, 7th Cav. (May 18, Phil. D.)

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. HENRY P. KINGSBURY.

First Lieut. James P. Barney, 8th Cav., will proceed to his home preparatory to his retirement from active service. Leave to and including Oct. 22, 1910, is granted him. (July 16, W.D.)

Leave for one month and eleven days, about July 15, is granted 2d Lieut. Elbert L. Giffelt, 8th Cav., 1st Lieutenant Grisell will rejoin his troop from leave on or before Aug. 26. (July 5, D. Colo.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. GEORGE S. ANDERSON.

Cook John Turner, Troop F, 9th Cav., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (July 18, W.D.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. JAMES PARKER.

First Lieut. Frank P. Amos, 11th Cav., is granted leave for twenty days, about Aug. 1, 1910. (July 6, D.G.)

The following letter, published and made of record for the information of the regiment:

Camp Jacob M. Dickinson, Nashville, Tenn., June 27, 1910. Col. James Parker, Commanding, 11th U.S. Cav., Camp Jacob M. Dickinson, Nashville, Tenn.

Sir: The department commander desires to express his appreciation of the manner in which your command conducted itself during the military tournament recently held in Nashville, Tenn. In addition to performing their military duties in a most efficient manner, both officers and enlisted men, by their military bearing and exemplary behavior when off duty, reflected great honor on the Regular Army of the United States. The purpose of the tournament was educational, and the favorable impression made upon the people of Nashville by the conduct of the men of the command, as evidenced by the complimentary articles which appeared in the local papers, had much to do with the success of the tournament. Very respectfully,

(Signed) C. P. TERRETT, Lieut. Col., 17th Inf., A.G.

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. GEORGE A. DODD.

Lieut. Col. Frank A. Edwards, 12th Cav., is detailed as surveying officer at these headquarters with station at Fort William McKinley, Rizal. (May 31, D. Luzon.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. William A. Dallam, 12th Cav., is, on account of exceptional circumstances, extended thirty days and he is authorized to visit the United States. (May 18, Phil. D.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. CUNLIFFE H. MURRAY.

Second Lieut. Richard E. Cummins, 14th Cav., will be relieved duty in this division and will proceed on the transport, about June 15, 1910, to San Francisco, thence to New York city, reporting by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the Army for further instructions. (May 26, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. Thomas B. Esty, 14th Cav., upon arrival at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., will relieve 2d Lieut. John B. De Lancey, 10th Inf., as officer in charge of camp telephone and telegraph system at camp of instruction that post. (July 19, W.D.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. JOSEPH GARRARD.

First Lieut. Peter J. Hennessey, 15th Cav., from treatment at General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and will return to his proper station. (July 15, W.D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

2D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. SIDNEY W. TAYLOR.

First Lieut. Joseph F. Barnes, 2d Field Art., will be relieved from duty in the Department of Mindanao and will proceed July 1, 1910, to join his proper station. (May 18, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. Roger S. Parrott, Q.M. and O.S., 2d Battalion, 2d Field Art., now at Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, will proceed to Camp Gregg, Pangasinan, for duty as post Q.M., relieving the present Q.M. at that post. (April 26, D. Luzon.)

Capt. Harrie P. Reed, 2d Field Art., Vancouver Barracks, Wash., is detailed to accompany Battery A, Field Art., Oregon N.G., while on its tour of field service in target practice at Cascades, Wash. July 17, to 26, 1910. (July 5, D. Col.)

3D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. LOTUS NILES.

Capt. Tiemann N. Horn, 3d Field Art., is assigned to duty as inspector-instructor of Battery A, Field Art., Organized Militia, state of Connecticut, during the encampment at Niantic, Conn., July 18-23, 1910. (July 18, D.E.)

Chief Mus. Thomas King, band, 3d Field Art., upon receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (July 18, W.D.)

Capt. Willard D. Newbill, 3d F.A., is assigned to Battery D, of that regiment, vice Capt. Tiemann N. Horn, hereby relieved from assignment to that battery. Captain Horn will report by telegraph to the C.O., 3d F.A., for assignment to a battery. (July 19, W.D.)

Major Lucien G. Berry, 3d F.A., is relieved from command of 1st Battalion of that regiment and will proceed to Fort Myer, Va., and assume command of 2d Battalion, reporting for duty accordingly. (July 20, W.D.)

6TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. M. M. MACOMB.

Capt. William I. Westervelt, Field Art., now attached to the 6th Field Artillery, is assigned to the 5th Field Artillery. (July 14, W.D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. A. MURRAY, CHIEF OF COAST ARTILLERY.

The officers, C.A.C., hereinafter named are transferred, assigned to companies as indicated after their respective names, and each will proceed as soon as practicable, or upon expiration of any leave that may have been granted him, to join company to which hereby transferred, assigned, or attached:

Capt. Laurence C. Brown is transferred from 170th to 128th Company.

Capt. Philip Yost is transferred from 46th to 29th Co.

Capt. Jacob E. Wyke is transferred from 141st to 161st Co.

Capt. Wesley W. K. Hamilton, unassigned, is assigned to 163d Co.

First Lieut. William E. Murray, unassigned, is assigned to 127th Co.

First Lieut. Basil G. Moon is transferred from 39th to 141st Co.

First Lieut. James S. Dusenbury, unassigned, is assigned to 114th Co.

First Lieut. John P. Keeler, unassigned, is assigned to 164th Co.

First Lieut. Dean Hall is relieved from assignment to 149th Co. and attached to 169th Co.

First Lieut. Youris M. Marks is transferred from 80th to 81st Co.

First Lieut. Charles K. Wing, Jr., is transferred from 47th to 37th Co.

First Lieut. Guy A. Mix is detached from 163d Co. and attached to 58th Co.

First Lieut. Samuel H. McLeary is transferred from 15th Co. to 47th Co.

Second Lieut. Warren R. Bell is transferred from 81st to 75th Co.

Second Lieut. Guy B. Lawraeson, unassigned, is assigned to 46th Co.

Second Lieut. James A. Brice is relieved from assignment to 96th Co. and attached to 80th Co. (July 15, W.D.)

The following officers, C.A.C., now unassigned, are assigned and attached to companies as indicated after their respective names, and each upon his relief from duty at Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., or at expiration of any leave that may have been granted him, will join company to which assigned or attached: Capt. Harry W. McCauley assigned to 148th Co.; James L. Long assigned to 120th Co.; James P. Pringle assigned to 105th Co.; 1st Lieut. George L. Wertenbaker assigned to 70th Co.; George P. Hawes, Jr., assigned to 9th Co.; James M. Fulton assigned to 88th Co.; Charles E. Wheatley assigned to 142d Co.; Louis R. Dice attached to 156th Co.; Henry W. Bunn assigned to 140th Co. (July 15, W.D.)

Each of the following second lieutenants, C.A.C., recently appointed from civil life with rank from June 20, 1910, is assigned to companies as indicated after their names, and will proceed to Fort Monroe not later than Aug. 1, 1910, for course of instruction:

Ralph E. Haines, 59th Co., Fort Rosecrans, Cal.

Thomas H. Jones, 69th Co., Fort McPherson, Ga.

Laurence Watts, 73d Co., Washington Barracks, D.C.

Edward Roth, Jr., 85th Co., Fort Adams, R.I.

George W. Foster, 41st Co., Washington Barracks, D.C.

George B. Gorham, 169th Co., Washington Barracks, D.C.

Charles N. Wilson, 73d Co., Fort Logan H. Root, Ark.

Austin G. Frick, 69th Co., Fort Du Pont, Del.

Sydney S. Winslow, 58th Co., Fort Banks, Mass.

Francis J. Torney, 6th Co., Washington Barracks, D.C. (July 14, W.D.)

Each of the following officers of Coast Artillery Corps, now unassigned, is assigned to company indicated after his name, and upon relief from duty at Coast Artillery School will join company to which assigned: 1st Lieut. Samuel C. Oardwell to 169th Co.; 1st Lieut. Walter O. Baker to 58th Co. (July 14, W.D.)

The officers, C.A.C., hereinafter named are relieved assignment to companies indicated after their respective names and placed on the unassigned list; those not so indicated remain on duty at present stations until such time as it may be necessary for them, respectively, to comply with orders heretofore issued requiring them to report at the Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va.: Capt. Sam F. Bottoms, 161st Co.; Raymond H. Fenner, 148th Co.; Arthur L. Fuller, 140th Co.; 1st Lieut. Francis J. Behr, 45th Co.; Clarence B. Ross, 68th Co.; Earl Biscoe, 89th Co.; John E. Munroe, 17th Co.; Rollo F. Anderson, 85th Co.; Lloyd B. Magruder, 2d Co.; Clifford L. Corbin, 142d Co.; Alexander G. Pendleton, 12th Co.; John C. Henderson, 94th Co.; Walter E. Donahue, 58th Co.; Edward J. Cullen, 169th Co.; Harry A. Schwabe, 29th Co.; Felix W. Motlow, 66th Co.; William R. McLeary, 31st Co.; Howard H. Leach, 88th Co.; Horace P. Spurgeon, 17th Co.; Guy L. Gearhart, 152d Co.; Wyatt O. Selkirk, 88th Co.; Thomas A. Clark, 151st Co. (July 15, W.D.)

Each of the officers, C.A.C., hereinafter named, now unassigned, upon relief from duty at Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., or upon expiration of any leave that may have been granted him, will proceed to headquarters of Artillery District commanded after his name, for duty on staff of C.O.: Capt. William A. Covington, A.D. Columbia; Frederick L. Dengler, A.D. Charleston; 1st Lieut. Charles A. Clark, A.D. Honolulu; Francis M. Hinkle, A.D. San Diego; David McC. McKell, A.D. New Orleans; Julius C. Peterson, A.D. Delaware. (July 15, W.D.)

Major Arthur W. Chase, C.A.C., is detailed as a member of examining board at Presidio of San Francisco, during temporary absence of Major Thomas B. Lamoreux, C.A.C. (July 18, W.D.)

Major James A. Shipton, C.A.C., Jackson Barracks, La., is detailed for duty as general adviser and instructor during the encampment of Organized Militia of Louisiana, during its encampment near Alexandria, La., from July 10 to 17, 1910, inclusive. (July 5, D.G.)

Leave for one month and eight days, about Aug. 3, 1910, is granted Chaplain I. H. B. Headley, C.A.C. (July 18, D.E.)

Chaplain Ruter W. Springer, C.A.C., will report in person to the commanding officer, Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for observation and treatment. (July 15, W.D.)

Leave for twenty days, about Aug. 1, 1910, is granted Chaplain Samuel J. Smith, C.A.C., Fort Mott, N.J. (July 14, D.E.)

Capt. Alfred Hasbrouck, C.A.C., now unassigned, is assigned to 69th Co. Upon relief from duty at Coast Artillery School he will join company to which assigned. (July 18, W.D.)

Leave from date of his relief from duty as student officer at Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., to Sept. 1, 1910, is granted Capt. William E. Bettison, C.A.C. (July 16, W.D.)

The following officers, C.A.C., are ordered: Capt. James R. Pourie is relieved from assignment to 105th Co. and is attached to that company. Capt. John S. Johnston, now attached to 105th Co., is assigned to that company. (July 16, W.D.)

The leave granted Capt. Henry H. Scott, C.A.C., on account of unusual circumstances, extended nine days. (July 18, D.E.)

Leave for one month and six days, about July 17, 1910, is granted 1st Lieut. Royal K. Greene, C.A.C. (July 14, D.E.)

First Lieut. James K. Orain, C.A.C., is detailed for duty in the Artillery District of Narragansett Bay during the joint Army and Militia coast defense exercises to be held July 17 to 24, 1910, to assist in the instruction of Militia attending those exercises, vice 1st Lieut. Oscar A. Russell, C.A.C. (July 14, D.E.)

Par. 23, S.O. 155, July 5, 1910, W.D., is amended so as to direct 1st Lieut. Rodney H. Smith, C.A.C., in addition to his other duties to assume charge of construction work at Fort Adams, Fort Greble, Fort Getty, Fort Wetherill and Fort Philip Kearny, R.I., relieving 1st Lieut. Frank H. Phipps, jr., C.A.C., of that duty. (July 15, W.D.)

Par. 22, S.O. 160, July 11, 1910, W.D., is amended to read, "The resignation by 1st Lieut. Bruce Cotten, C.A.C., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted by the President, to take effect Sept. 19, 1910." (July 15, W.D.)

Leave for one month and six days, about July 17, 1910, is granted 1st Lieut. Royal K. Greene, C.A.C. (July 14, D.E.)

First Lieut. Richard H. Jordan, C.A.C., upon relief from duty at Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., will assume command of the U.S. Army mine planter Gen. Samuel M. Mills, relieving 1st Lieut. Robert O. Eddy, C.A.C., who will remain on duty at his present station until it shall become necessary for him to comply with the provisions of Par. 21, S.O. 52, March 4, 1910, W.D. (July 14, D.E.)

First Lieut. Chester J. Goodwin, C.A.C., is transferred from the 95th Co. to the 136th Co. (July 14, W.D.)

Second Lieut. John T. H. O'Rear, C.A.C., recently appointed with rank from June 19, 1910, is attached to the 6th Co. He will proceed to Fort Monroe and report not later than Aug. 1, 1910, for a course of instruction. (July 14, W.D.)

Leave for fourteen days, about Sept. 27, 1910, is granted 2d Lieut. Thurston Hughes, C.A.C. (July 14, D.E.)

Second Lieut. Henry N. Sumner, C.A.C., recently appointed from civil life with rank from June 20, 1910, is attached to the 169th Co., and will report Aug. 1, 1910, to the C.O., Fort Monroe, Va., for a course of instruction. (July 14, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Walter P. Boatwright, C.A.C., is relieved assignment to 123d Co. and placed on unassigned list. He will report in person as soon as practicable to the C.O., Artillery District of Key West, for assignment to duty on his staff. (July 14, W.D.)

Leave for fourteen days, about Sept. 27, 1910, is granted 2d Lieut. Thurston Hughes, C.A.C. (July 14, D.E.)

Major George Blakely, C.A.C., acting inspector general, having reported, is assigned to duty and announced as assistant to the inspector general of the department, with station in this city. (July 9, D. Cal.)

Leave for fifteen days, upon relief from duty at Coast Artillery School, is granted Capt. Francis H. Lincoln, C.A.C. (July 13, C.A. School.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. William R. Bettison, C.A.C. Captain Bettison is relieved duty at Coast Artillery School, and upon expiration of leave will comply with Par. 30, S.O. 152, June 30, 1910. (July 14, C.A. School.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted Major Isaac N. Lewis, C.A.C. (July 15, C.A. School.)

Leave from about July 17, 1910, to Aug. 15, 1910, is granted 1st Lieut. George W. Cochen, C.A.C. (July 15, C.A. School.)

Leave from about July 17, 1910, to including Aug. 15, 1910, is granted 1st Lieut. Adelino Gibson, C.A.C. (July 15, C.A. School.)

First Lieut. George W. Cochen, C.A.C., having completed the advanced course, is relieved duty at Coast Artillery School, and upon expiration of leave granted him, will comply with Par. 30, S.O. 152, June 30, 1910, W.D. (July 16, C.A. School.)

Leave from about July 20, 1910, to including Aug. 20, 1910, is granted Capt. John O. Steger, C.A.C. (July 18, C.A. School.)

First Lieut. William R. McCleary, C.A.C., Fort Caswell, N.C., granted leave, one month and fifteen days. (July 8, D.G.)

Capt. Jay P. Hopkins, C.A.C., will proceed to Camp Perry, O., to enter the national revolver match. (July 20, W.D.)

INFANTRY.

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. EDWIN B. BOLTON.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Carl C. Oakes, 4th Inf., is extended eleven days. (July 20, W.D.)

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. CALVIN D. COWLES.

Par. 20, S.O. 149, June 27, 1910, W.D., is amended so as to relieve 1st Lieut. Asa L. Singleton, 5th Inf., from duty with Co. A, Signal Corps, upon arrival of that company at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and to direct him then to proceed to join his regiment. (July 15, W.D.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. DANIEL CORNMAN.

Leave for one month and fifteen days, with permission to visit China and Japan, is granted 1st Lieut. John J. Fulmer, 7th Inf., about June 14, 1910. (May 27, Phil. D.)

8TH INFANTRY.—COL. CHARLES W. MASON.

Capt. Merck B. Stewart, 8th Inf., will proceed to Gettysburg, Pa., camp of instruction, for purpose of demonstrating and exhibiting the individual equipment of the Infantry soldier as recommended by the Infantry Equipment Board. (July 14, W.D.)

Leave for ten days, upon his relief from recruiting duty, is granted 1st Lieut. Louis Farrell, 9th Inf., recruiting officer. (July 15, W.D.)

Leave for ten days, upon his relief from recruiting duty, is granted 1st Lieut. Edwin J. Bracken, 8th Inf., recruiting officer. (July 16, W.D.)

The station of 3d Lieut. Augustus B. Van Wormer, 8th Inf., on duty in connection with the Progressive Military Map of the U.S., is changed from Beaumont, Cal., to Cajon, San Bernardino county, Cal. (July 11, D. Cal.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. ARTHUR WILLIAMS.

Leave for ten days is granted Capt. James B. Kemper, 11th Inf., recruiting officer. (July 18, W.D.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. H. C. BOWEN.

Chaplain John E. Dallam, 12th Inf., from sick in Division Hospital, to his proper station, Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty. (May 31, D. Luzon.)

Major Julius A. Penn, 12th Inf., is relieved as Act. A.G. of the department, and will proceed to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty. (May 16, D. Luzon.)

13TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. R. LOUGHBOROUGH.

Capt. Henry S. Wygant, 13th Inf., Fort Leavenworth, Kas., will proceed to Omaha, Neb., for observation and treatment by chief surgeon. (July 9, D. Mo.)

Leave for two months, about Aug. 1, 1910, is granted 1st Lieut. Kenneth P. Williams, 13th Inf. (July 15, W.D.)

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. RICHARD H. WILSON.

Col. Richard H. Wilson, 14th Inf., recently arrived at Fort William Henry Harrison, will proceed to Missoula, Mont., and join his command now en route to that place. (July 14, D.D.)

Leave for one month, immediately, with permission to apply for an extension of three months, is granted Col. Walter S. Scott, 16th Inf. (July 8, D. Colo.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. CORNELIUS GARDENER.

Major Chase W. Kennedy, 16th Inf., will report for the required physical examinations, and if not adversely reported upon, will take riding test. (July 11, D. Mo.)

The leave heretofore granted Major Charles S. Farnsworth, 16th Inf., is extended twenty days. (July 18, W.D.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.

Leave for two months, upon completion of duties with national match, is granted Capt. Preston Brown, 17th Inf. (July 14, W.D.)

The leave heretofore granted 1st Lieut. Frederick Goedecke, 17th Inf., is further extended fifteen days. (July 16, W.D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Thomas C. Musgrave, 17th Inf., is extended to include Aug. 4, 1910, on account of exceptional circumstances. (July 7, D. G.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. THOMAS F. DAVIS.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Sept. 15, 1910,

with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. William A. Alfente, 18th Inf., Fort Mackenzie, Wyo. (July 11, D. Mo.)

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. WILLIAM T. WOOD.

Leave for one month, about June 7, 1910, with permission to visit Manila, P.I., and to apply for an extension of one month, is, on account of exceptional circumstances, granted 2d Lieut. Edmund C. Waddill, 19th Inf., Camp Jossman, Guimaras. (June 6, D.V.)

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. JAMES A. IRONS.

Capt. Charles C. Smith, 20th Inf., is relieved as surveying officer at these headquarters. (May 21, D. Luzon.)

Leave for one month, Aug. 15, is granted Capt. Arthur M. Shipp, 20th Inf. (July 20, W.D.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. CHARLES A. WILLIAMS.

Capt. Carroll F. Armistead, 21st Inf., Davao, Mindanao, will proceed to Manila, P.I., Division Hospital, for observation and treatment. (June 4, D. Min.)

22D INFANTRY.—COL. ALFRED REYNOLDS.

First Lieut. William S. Neely, 22d Inf., Fort William H. Seward, Alaska, upon transfer of property for which accountable, will join his proper station. (July 12, D. Col.)

First Lieut. Martin Novak, 22d Inf., Fort Liscum, Alaska, upon transfer of property for which accountable, will join his proper station. (July 11, D. Col.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. ALFRED C. SHARPE.

Leave for one month, with permission to visit China and Japan, is granted 1st Lieut. Robert E. Grinstead, 23d Inf., about May 20, 1910. Lieutenant Grinstead is authorized to await at Nagasaki, Japan, the arrival of transport to sail from Manila about June 15, 1910, when he will comply with Par. 6, S.O. 93, these headquarters, April 21, 1910. (May 10, Phil. D.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. WILLIAM P. EVANS.

Capt. Frank H. Albright, C.S., 25th Inf., Fort Lawton, Wash., is detailed as camp commissary and assistant to the chief commissary at camp of instruction, American Lake, Wash., and will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., about July 20, 1910, for duty. (July 2, D. Columbia.)

Leave for one month, about July 10, 1910, is granted Capt. George W. Stuart, 25th Inf., Fort George Wright, Wash. (July 2, D. Columbia.)

Capt. Samuel P. Lyon, 25th Inf., is relieved from further duty at Fort Myer, Va., and will join his proper station. (July 15, W.D.)

26TH INFANTRY.—COL. CHARLES A. BOOTH.

So much of Par. 7, S.O. 140, June 16, 1910, W.D., as relates to Capt. Theodore A. Baldwin, jr., 26th Inf., is revoked. (July 18, W.D.)

Leave for one month, about Aug. 5, 1910, is granted 1st Lieut. George S. Gillis, 26th Inf., recruiting officer. (July 14, W.D.)

29TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. K. BAILEY.

First Lieut. Arthur E. Ahrends, 29th Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N.J., to take effect Sept. 15, 1910, vice Capt. Ralph B. Parrott, 27th Inf., who is relieved from duty at that college, to take effect that date, and will then proceed to join his regiment. (July 19, W.D.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. CHARLES ST. J. CHUBB.

First Sergt. Frank Day, Co. G, 30th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (July 15, W.D.)

PORTO RICO REGIMENT.—LIEUT. COL. R. L. HOWZE.

Leave for twelve days, about Aug. 3, 1910, is granted Major William M. Morrow, P.R. Regt. of Infantry. (July 18, D.E.)

So much of Par. 1, S.O. 148, June 20, 1910, W.D., as relates to 1st Lieut. Jacob W. S. Wuest, 30th Inf., is revoked. (July 19, W.D.)

Leave for twenty-one days, about July 10, 1910, is granted Capt. Andrew J. Dougherty, 30th Inf., Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (July 8, D. Cal.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days, to terminate before Aug. 25, 1910, is granted Lieut. Col. Nat. P. Phister, 30th Inf., Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (July 7, D. Cal.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Par. 6, S.O. 11, c.s., these headquarters, is amended to read as follows: The following companies of Philippine Scouts are attached to battalions as hereinafter specified for supervision by battalion commander, conduct of officers' school and examination therein, and exchange of station: The company at Camp Treddwell, Pampanga, to battalion at Camp Avery, Corregidor Island; the company at Infanta, Tayabas (after return of 27th Co. to 9th Battalion), to battalion at Regan Barracks, Albay; the company at Atimonan, Tayabas (after transfer of 19th Co. to Regan Barracks), to the battalion at Camp Wilhelm, Tayabas; the company at Gandara, Samar, to battalion at Camp Connel, Samar. (May 23, Phil. D.)

Major James N. Munro, Phil. Scouts, will proceed to Puerto Princesa, Palawan, and assume command of that post. (May 10, D. Luzon.)

Capt. D. J. Moynihan, R. L. Moseley and Charles Famel, Phil. Scouts, now in Manila, will proceed to their proper station, Camp Wallace, Union, for duty. (May 18, D. Luzon.)

Upon arrival of Capt. Daniel J. Moynihan, Phil. Scouts, at Puerto Princesa, Palawan, Major James N. Munro, Phil. Scouts, will stand relieved from duty that place and will return to his proper station, Regan Barracks, Albay. (May 31, D. Luzon.)

Capt. Frank Skievaski, P.S., now at Camp Avery, Corregidor Island, to Camp Ward Cheney, Cavite, for station. (May 23, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. Julius C. Le Sage, P.S., having reported, is placed on special duty at these headquarters. (June 1, D. Luzon.)

First Lieut. John F. Uary, P.S., now in Manila, is detailed on special duty at these headquarters. (May 25, D. Luzon.)

Second Lieut. David H. Edwards, P.S., from Camp Wallace, Union, to Division Hospital, for observation and treatment. (May 17, Phil. D.)

Par. 17, S.O. 108, May 9, 1910, these headquarters, is amended so as to assign 2d Lieut. John E. Purvis, P.S., to the 45th Co., instead of the 42d Co. (May 18, Phil. D.)

Second Lieut. Julius Lindenstruth, P.S., is relieved from special duty at these headquarters. (May 25, D. Luzon.)

First Lieut. John F. Uary, Phil. Scouts, is relieved special duty these headquarters, effective June 6. (June 6, D. Luzon.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Riley, Kas., as soon after Sept. 1, 1910, as practicable for examination of officers of Cavalry for promotion. Detail for the board: Lieut. Col. John F. Guilfoyle, 7th Cav.; Major Joseph H. Ford, M.C.; Capt. Nathan K. Averill and Ewing E. Booth, 7th Cav.; Capt. Paul L. Freeman, M.C. During the examinations of captains only Col. George K. Hunter and Major William J. Nicholson, 7th Cav., are detailed as members, vice Capt. Nathan K. Averill and Ewing E. Booth. (July 16, W.D.)

A board of review to consist of Col. Louis A. La Garde, Lieut. Col. William D. Crosby, Lieut. Col. Walter D. McCall, all M.C., is appointed to meet in Washington, D.C., for the purpose of reviewing the proceedings and findings of medical examining boards in the cases of medical officers who have been found by such boards to be disqualified for promotion for reasons other than physical disability contracted in the line of duty. (July 14, W.D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet as soon after Oct. 15, 1910, as practicable, at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for examination of officers of Infantry for promotion. Detail for the board: Lieut. Col. William A. Nichols, 13th Inf.; Major Frank L. Winn, 13th Inf.; Major John A. Murtagh, M.C.; Capt. Frederick W. Fuger, 13th Inf.; Capt. James Bourke, M.C. During the examinations of captains only Col. Robert H. R. Loughborough, 13th Inf., is detailed as a member of the board, vice Capt. Frederick W. Fuger, 13th Inf. (July 14, W.D.)

A board of medical officers, to consist of Col. John M. Banister, M.C., and Contract Surg. William H. Ramsey, U.S.A., is appointed to meet at these headquarters July 13, 1910. (July 11, D. Mo.)

A board of officers to consist of Capt. Edward Kimmel and Wesley W. K. Hamilton and 1st Lieut. Wilmot A. Danielson,

C.A.C., will convene at Fort Worden, Wash., to examine into the qualifications of Corp. John W. Peairs, 126th Co., C.A.C., an applicant for the position of sergeant major, J.G. C.A.C. (July 6, D. Col.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Lieut. Col. Francis H. Hardie, U.S.A., retired, with his consent, is assigned to active duty with the Isthmian Canal Commission and will report to Mr. E. A. Drake, vice president of the Panama Railroad, New York city, accordingly. (July 14, W.D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Frederick Dickely, U.S.A., retired, now at Soldiers' Home, Los Angeles county, Cal., will report to Major Lorenzo P. Davidson, U.S.A., retired, professor of military science and tactics, Peacock Military College, San Antonio, Tex., for instructions as his assistant. (July 19, W.D.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers are ordered to take effect this date: Chaplain John A. Randolph from 6th Infantry to Coast Artillery Corps.

Chaplain Ivory H. B. Headley from Coast Artillery Corps to 6th Infantry.

Chaplain Randolph will proceed to Fort Hancock, N.J., for duty. Chaplain Headley will join his regiment in the Philippine Division. (July 15, W.D.)

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL.

A G.O.M. is hereby appointed to meet at these headquarters May 31, 1910, or as soon thereafter as practicable. Detail for the court: Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing and Daniel H. Brush, U.S.A.; Col. John West, 2d Cav.; James A. Irons, 20th Inf.; Charles Richard, M.C.; Lieut. Col. John B. Bellinger, M.C.; John C. Gresham, 14th Cav.; Henry I. Raymond, M.C.; Major Charles R. Krauthoff, Sub. Dept.; Ernest Hinds, A.G.D.; William Lassiter, I.G.D.; Thales L. Ames, O.D.; Edwin R. Stuart, C.E.; 1st Lieut. Gordon N. Kimball, 12th Cav.; J.A. The court will sit with doors closed to the public. (May 25, D. Luzon.)

MILITIA ENCAMPMENTS.

The following officers are assigned to duty as inspector-instructors of the Organized Militia of New Jersey, during the state encampments, as follows: Major Louis T. Hess, M.C.; Medical and Hospital Corps, 1st and 5th Inf., at Sea Girt, N.J., July 25-30, 1910. Capt. Frank W. Weed, M.C.—Medical and Hospital Corps, 4th Inf., at Sea Girt, N.J., Aug. 1-6, 1910. (July 14, D.E.)

The following officers will report by letter to commanding general, Department of the Lakes, for assignment to duty inspection of Cavalry and Infantry troops of Organized Militia of Ohio during encampments of 1st and 2d Brigades: Capt. Charles E. Stodter, 9th Cav.; J. Millard Little, 28th Inf.; Freshborn P. Holcomb, 10th Cav.; William H. Menges, C.A.C. (July 18, W.D.)

The following officers will report by letter to commanding general, Dept. of East, for duty as inspectors at encampment of Organized Militia of Pennsylvania, at Gettysburg, Pa., Aug. 11 to 20: Capt. Edwin B. Winans, 4th Cav.; Edward A. Fry, 13th Inf.; Edgar T. Conley, 15th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Ronald E. Fisher, 14th Cav.; Edgar S. Stayer, 23d Inf. (July 20, W.D.)

MILITARY TOURNAMENTS.

The following officers are detailed for the military tournament to be held in the city of Tacoma, Wash., during the month of July, 1910, with station in the city of Tacoma: Officer in charge of the tournament—Capt. John J. Bradley, 14th Inf., A.J.A. Assistants to the officer in charge—Capt. Matthew A. Reasoner, M.C.; 2d Lieut. Arthur J. Davis, 1st Inf. Clerk of the course—1st Lieut. Ralph B. Lister, 1st Inf. (July 12, D. Col.)

Col. James A. Irons, 20th Inf., Lieut. Col. John B. Bellinger, D.Q.M.G., and Major Cornelia De W. Wilcox, G.S., having reported, will proceed to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for the purpose of taking the test ride. (May 24, D. Luzon.)

U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY.

Par. 3, S.O. 159, July 9, W.D., relating to Prof. Edward E. Wood, U.S.M.A., is revoked. (July 20, W.D.)

PROPOSED TRANSPORT SAILINGS.

From San Francisco, Cal.		Leave	Due at Honolulu about	Due at Guam about	Due at Manila about	Lay days at Manila.
Transport.	S.F.					
Logan	.....	Jun. 6	Jun. 13	Jun. 23	July 3	12
Sherman	.....	July 5	July 13	July 27	Aug. 2	13
Sheridan	.....	Aug. 5	Aug. 13	Aug. 27	Sept. 2	13
Logan	.....	Sept. 5	Sept. 13	Sept. 27	Oct. 3	12
Sherman	.....	Oct. 5	Oct. 13	Oct. 27	Nov. 2	13
Sheridan	.....	Nov. 5	Nov. 13	Nov. 27	Dec. 2	13
Logan	.....	Dec. 5	Dec. 13	Dec. 27	Jan. 2, 1911	13

From Manila, P.I.		Leave	Due at Nagasaki about	Due at Honolulu about	Due at S.F. about	Lay days at S.F.
Transport.	Manila					
Sheridan	.....	Jun. 15	Jun. 20	July 6	July 14	22
Logan	.....	July 15	July 20	Aug. 5	Aug. 13	22
Sherman	.....	Aug. 15	Aug. 20	Sept. 5	Sept. 13	22
Sheridan	.....	Sept. 15	Sept. 20	Oct. 6	Oct. 14	22
Logan	.....	Oct. 15	Oct. 20	Nov. 5	Nov. 13	22
Sherman	Nov. 15	Nov. 20	Dec. 6	Dec. 14	22
Sheridan	Dec. 15	Dec. 20	Jan. 5	Jan. 13, 1911	22

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ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFORD—Sailed from San Francisco for Alaska, via Seattle, June 29. Left Fort Liscum, Alaska, July 8.

CROOK—Arrived at Manila March 31.

DIX—Arrived Seattle May 14.

KILPATRICK—At Newport News, Va.

LISCUM—In Philippine waters.

LOGAN—Sailed from Manila for San Francisco July 15. Left Nagasaki July 21.

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A Tokio despatch to the Philadelphia Inquirer reports that the question of naval expansion continues to claim a large amount of space in the vernacular press of Japan, and evidence is not wanting that the naval authorities are doing everything in their power to encourage an agitation in favor of their plans. The object aimed at apparently is to induce the nation to take the initiative without recourse to some more direct form of prompting. It is clear, none the less, that no small apprehension exists as to the ability of Japan to cope with any further expansion scheme beyond the third, which is to be completed in 1916, in the present condition of the national finances. Japan's annual naval expenditure is about eight per cent. of her foreign trade of \$450,000,000, while England's expenditure of \$160,000,000 is only about three per cent. of her \$5,000,000,000 of foreign trade. Nor must it be forgotten that Japan is also spending huge sums upon her army. The naval expenditure of Germany, which may be said to occupy a position almost analogous to that of Japan in this respect, represents almost the same percentage of the total annual expenditure as does that of Japan. It is further stated that the amount required to bring the Japanese navy even up to the one-power standard will be \$225,000,000, though the adoption of the Dreadnought type of vessels, with double the fighting power of an ordinary ship, might help to reduce these figures to about \$150,000,000.

Col. Solomon W. Roessler, C.E., U.S.A., reports that the Ambrose Channel, the big seven and one-half mile entrance to the port of New York, will be completely

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dredged before the end of next July. Four dredges have been working for 22,216 hours during the year, removing 9,246,401 cubic yards of material. When all the work is done the channel will be two thousand feet wide, with a uniform depth of forty feet, and two dredges will be required permanently to keep it in condition. Five wrecks have been raised at a cost of \$43,195. These included the steamship Daghestan, which went down in the fairway between the Ambrose Channel Lightship and the entrance to the Ambrose Channel in 1908; the schooner Daylight, wrecked off Coney Island; the Panama liner Finance, sent to the bottom of the Main Ship Channel by the White Star liner Georgic.

The Army Engineers assigned to reclamation service, Lieutenant Colonels Biddle and Langfitt and Majors Harts, Kutz and Burgess, reported July 20 to Acting Secretary Pierce, of the Interior Department, and then undertook to outline plans for their extensive work. The meeting was attended also by Gen. William L. Marshall, consulting engineer to the Secretary of the Interior. After organizing, the board consulted with Director Newell and other officials of the Reclamation Service in regard to the present status of the irrigation projects. Secretary Ballinger expects to receive the report of the Army Engineers in time to submit it to the President in the early fall.

The first step in the abandonment of Fort Trumbull by the War Department to the Treasury Department was taken July 18, when the 132d Company, Coast Artillery, went to Fort H. G. Wright, Fisher's Island. The company will go into summer camp there, and in the fall will occupy new barracks. On Aug. 1 the Treasury Department will assume control of Fort Trumbull, and the school for cadets of the Revenue Cutter Service, now at Arundel Cove, Md., will be moved there. The old Army post was one of the most important strategic points in the Revolutionary War.

The military competitions at the recent International Horse Show at Olympia, London, have led to not altogether favorable comparisons between the horsemanship of British officers and those of foreign armies. At the show officers of the French, Belgian, Norwegian and Russian armies entered the arena and gave remarkable exhibitions of the most perfect horsemanship.

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MENACE OF THE SCHOOL PEACE LEAGUE.

We believe it is time that the friends of the Army and the Navy should take cognizance of the American School Peace League, which is in the second year of its existence. State branches have been established in Virginia, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Texas, Oklahoma, Maine, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey and New Mexico. Besides organization of the state branches, the secretary has endeavored to reach the important educational associations of the country. From the secretary's report, read at the recent meeting of the league in Boston, we make this extract: "In response to the great need of available literature on the subject of internationalism which directly appeals to teachers and young people, we have made efforts to obtain the services of practical teachers who would prepare exercises suitable for school-room use. The most important step in this direction has been taken by the Massachusetts branch, which appointed some months ago a committee on methods, consisting of B. C. Gregory, superintendent of schools, Chelsea; Henry D. Hervey, superintendent of schools, Malden; Charles A. Breck, superintendent of schools, Methuen, and Miss Mabel Hill, of the Lowell Normal School." This committee, we are told, has worked out the basis of a practical scheme which may serve for teachers throughout the country.

This league, we are prepared to say, is one of the most dangerous foes of patriotism now rampant in the United States, and every lover of the American spirit should do his utmost to discourage its propaganda. We say this advisedly, and we believe it is the duty of the Navy League and other military organizations to start a counter movement against this insidious enemy of American institutions. When we say this league is the "enemy of our institutions," we are reflecting the opinion that every true American must have after reading the address made before this league at its recent meeting in Boston, on July 8, by P. P. Claxton, professor of education in the University of Tennessee. The subject of Professor Claxton's address was the "The Larger Patriotism and What the Schools May Do to Bring It About." We have not the full text of this address before us, but we have the résumé of it made by the Boston Transcript, which has always been most friendly toward all such societies. The opinion of the address entertained by the Transcript is given as follows in its introduction to its report of it:

"The Stars and Stripes, or the flag of any other nation, amounts to nothing in particular. It is merely a combination of colors with only a mistaken sentiment clinging to it, according to Professor P. P. Claxton who addressed the American School Peace League, at Boston University to-day. What is said about flags was intended to show that they represent only the old-style patriotism for each particular nation, whereas men should consider the whole world instead of splitting it up into nations. Incidentally he criticized soldiers who willingly accepted positions, pensions from the Government, whether they need them or not. The latter part of his address, wherein he told of the greater benefits from peaceful employments, and showed how, if wars had been done away with centuries ago, the world would have been inestimably better off, was frequently applauded." Then follows this report of his address in the Transcript: Said Professor Claxton: "After all, the people of the world care very little what flag they live under. A flag means nothing. It is not a reality. They can live under one combination of colors as well as another. Those people who go from our great Northwest to the Saskatchewan and other parts of Canada, what do they lose by the change to life under another? Their wheat will grow just as well; they can live as well, and they can make as much money for their welfare.

"We no longer think of our country as we used to do. State boundaries have little meaning for us. We do not mean patriotism to stick to the strip of land where one chances to have been born through thick and thin. The Germans who have come to our shores do not pine to live under the German colors; at least I have not found it so."

The organization of the School Peace League comes at a time when after much intelligent work the movement to have the national flag raised upon every schoolhouse has been meeting with an encouraging response. The object of such an address as that of Professor Claxton, which aroused no protest from those who heard it delivered in Boston, is to decry this use of the flag, to show that "the Stars and Stripes mean nothing, that it represents an antiquated patriotism which it is a good thing we have outgrown, that love for it should be replaced by internationalism." If such ideas are to be spread through the schools of the United States, the good work of the school flag movement will be undone, and the effort to develop American patriotism will be checked.

Such utterances as those of Professor Claxton are more pernicious in the United States, perhaps, than they would be in any other country of the world, for the reason that we have so large a foreign population, which must be assimilated and which must be taught a love for the flag if we are to continue as a truly American nation. One of the most difficult problems in relation to our immigrants is the infusing into them of a true American spirit. Close students of our institutions have found this to be a most difficult task, but one upon which the perpetuity of this nation may in a large measure depend. Among the first steps in developing the American spirit in the foreign born is the inculcating of respect and love for the Stars and Stripes. Nowhere can this work be so well carried on as in the public schools, yet we find this School Peace League listening to a prominent instructor who ridicules this interest in the flag, who seeks to minimize its importance as an emblem of nationalism, and who would class it with any other flag in the world, even with the banner of the lowest of the nations.

We doubt not that Professor Claxton reflected the sentiments of the School Peace League before whose delegates he made his address. Perhaps his speech will be printed in pamphlet form and used as a tract of the league and circulated far and wide in the United States, in an effort to convince the teachers of the country of the folly of venerating the flag. Already our schools are afflicted with the Socialistic agitator who is preaching his type of internationalism in the school as far as he can reach them. To these enemies of the American public school system must now be added persons of the Claxton type who find in the flag nothing that develops a loftier Americanism, a broader patriotism, a nobler citizenship.

We cannot leave this subject without calling attention to a phase of Professor Claxton's address that is worthy of particular attention by the officials of the Government of Tennessee. The University of Tennessee, which is situated at Knoxville, is a state institution of learning. Tennessee has a National Guard in which respect for the flag is constantly taught. The Governor of Tennessee is the commander-in-chief of that National Guard. He also is obligated to show the flag respect and to place it above all other flags. We should like to know what his opinion is of the address of Professor Claxton. If Professor Claxton can utter such anti-flag sentiments in Boston, with impunity, he certainly can do so in the University of Tennessee. How often he has given his views on the flag to the pupils under him we cannot say, but, now that he feels he has behind him the moral support of an organization with the pretentious title of the "American School Peace League," we may expect a bolder and more audacious propagation of his ideas within the precincts of the State University. We should like to know whether the taxpayers of Tennessee are willing that one of its state instructors should take such a stand against the national flag. If they do, if they accept without objection these utterances of Professor Claxton, every true American should think less of Tennessee, the state of Andrew Jackson, to whom the flag meant all that was glorious in American life, and who, if he were Governor of the state to-day, we cannot help believing, would call Professor Claxton to account.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF DICK LAW.

Perhaps the most important piece of legislation that will be proposed by the War Department at the next session of Congress will be amendments to the Dick Law, designed to bring the state Militia into closer relations with the Regular Army. It is known that Major General Wood, the new Chief of Staff, has some definite plans in mind along this line which he will submit to the President and Secretary of War, and there is not much doubt that his suggestions will be incorporated not only in the annual report of the War Department, but will find their way into the President's annual message.

As one officer who is enthusiastically in favor of General Wood's plan for the reorganization of the state Militia expresses it, "the law should be so amended that the state Militia would really be a National Guard, loaned to the state in time of peace instead of to the nation in time of war. The state Militia should really be a reserve for the Regular Army and be directly under authority of the President in time of war."

The provision of the Dick Law which provides that the state Militia in time of war can be called by the President, through the Governors of the state, in the opinion of the members of the General Staff makes it practically useless at such crises. It has been the experience of the General Government from the Revolutionary War down to the Spanish-American War that the law which places the Governors between the state Militia and the President invariably injects politics into the state troops and makes it almost impossible for the commander of the Army to control state troops. In discussing this subject the other day attention was called to the historical fact that General Washington was forced to cross the Delaware and attack the British, because the term of enlistment of the Colonial troops under him expired in five days, and that he would be without sufficient force to face the enemy, as most of his soldiers were to be called home by the Governors of the provinces to which they belonged.

All of the excellent military training which the state Militia is now receiving under the operation of the Dick Law, it is insisted, will be practically worthless unless

in case of war the President can be placed in command without the interference of Governors or state officials. Volunteers without any previous military training have proven to be more efficient in war than state troops on account of the interference by state officials and politicians with the Militia. This is true because immediately upon enlistment Volunteers became a part of the Federal forces. If the Dick Law should be so amended as to immediately upon the declaration of war or when preparations for war begun, turn the state Militia into a force of United States Volunteers, the state Militia would be by far superior to Volunteers.

It would require only a few short amendments to the Dick Law to bring about this important change in the organization of the state Militia. Some of these amendments are now under consideration by officers who are interested in the subject, and it is thought that General Wood will take the matter up as soon as he has disposed of the great amount of detail business which has accumulated on his desk. Among other amendments which are under consideration is one for a uniform term of enlistment for all of the states. Then the physical examination which the recruits for the Militia should undergo at the time of enlistment is being given consideration. In a few of the states the Militia in this respect is almost up to the standard that would be required by the Regular officers, but in a great majority, in the opinion of the Regular officers, there should be a radical reform to make the Militia effective. The difficulty is in the requirement of the Constitution "reserving to the states, respectively, the appointment of officers, and the authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress."

By Acts of March 5, 1792, May 28, 1798, and March 2, 1799, the President was authorized to appoint officers of Volunteer forces in the Service of the United States; and by the Act of June 22, 1798, these appointments were to be confirmed by the Senate. Story (Const., vol. II., 1191) says that "this exercise of power was complained of at the time as a virtual infringement of the constitutional authority of the states in regard to the Militia." During the War of 1812-15 this power was, however, again exercised in Acts of July 6, 1812, and Feb. 24 and March 30, 1814; and by the 21st section of act last cited the Volunteers were so entirely withdrawn from state control as to become, in fact, a part of the Regular Establishment—their officers becoming "entitled to promotion in the line of the Army." By Act of March 3, 1847, the President appointed officers "entitled to promotion in the line of the Army." By an Act of March 3, 1791, the President was authorized "to employ troops under the denomination of levies, in addition to, or in place of, the Militia, which, in virtue of the powers vested in him by law (the Constitution) he is authorized to call into the service of the United States"; and by Sec. 9 of same act he is "alone to appoint the commissioned officers thereof, in the manner he may deem proper." During the Civil War, the appointment of officers of Volunteers was reserved to the states; but an officer once mustered into United States service could not be displaced by the state executive.

Colonel Lauchheimer, of the Marine Corps, in asking for a court of inquiry to settle his differences with the head of the Corps, appears to have realized the experience of the worthy clergyman who, in trimming his tree, cut off the limb he was sitting on. If he had dropped a bomb into Marine headquarters at Washington, Colonel Lauchheimer could not well have created more consternation and devastation than that resulting from the publication of the findings of the court and the subsequent proceedings. Admirals Barker, Davis and Bradford have "dealt damnation round" with obvious impartiality, as the result of which the Marine Corps is subjected to a *bouleversement* such as it has not known for years, if ever before. The findings of the court appear in another column, and the orders breaking up headquarters at Washington in the Marine Corps Gazette. Col. Charles H. Lauchheimer, Adjutant and Inspector of the Marine Corps, and Lieut. Col. T. C. Prince, A.Q.M., go to Manila; Col. Frank L. Denny, Q.M., to San Francisco; Lieut. Col. H. C. Haines, Senior Assistant Adjutant and Inspector, temporarily is to fill the office vacated by Colonel Lauchheimer, and Lieut. Col. Charles L. McCawley, A.Q.M., to fill the office vacated by Colonel Denny. Changes in Navy Regulations, No. 13, issued July 22, so modifies the Regulations that officers of the staff of the Marine Corps may be ordered to duty wherever the Major General Commandant may direct. This revokes the present regulation, which says that the Adjutant and Inspector, the Quartermaster and the Paymaster of the Corps must be stationed at headquarters in Washington. It also revokes the present regulation that the Adjutant and Inspector must act as Commandant in the absence of the regular incumbent, and provides that the Secretary may detail any officer for this duty that he sees fit. The other changes in this circular amend the other regulations to agree with these two changes. The duties of the staff corps at headquarters may be performed by any officers of the Marine Corps detailed for that purpose.

President Taft has accepted the honorary presidency of the "National Committee for the Celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of Peace Among the English-Speaking Peoples" this century, dating from the conclusion of the Treaty of Ghent, on Dec. 24, 1814. It is proposed to organize a committee of 250 men and

women representing the several states and territories, with an executive committee of one hundred. Another committee is arranging to go abroad to discuss in England the plan which has already been brought informally to the attention of leading English citizens, and another committee will visit Canada. If the joint Anglo-American committee agrees action may be taken by Congress at the coming session to pave the way for participation by Germany, France and other nations in this celebration. No plan of celebration has been decided upon and none has been more than tentatively discussed. It is the desire of the committee to formulate such plan as will best signalize in a permanent form America's friendliness toward all the world, and in particular the neighborliness that exists between Canada and the United States, and the states of the Western hemisphere. It has, however, been suggested that a part of the program shall be the erection of a suitable monument, such as a memorial bridge, upon the Niagara border. It is also suggested that the event shall be celebrated in a manner that will best tend to promote and perpetuate peace among the nations. It is probable that this central idea will result in the formulation of a program which will comprehend a day of ceremony at Ghent, conferences and celebrations in London and Washington, and the possible erection at New York of a great memorial building which shall be the place of holding, during 1914, of international conferences and congresses with regard to the more important subjects relating to the world's peace, progress and happiness; and possibly, as has been proposed, the nations of the world may be invited to show, in the form of exhibits at New York, what each has done during the last one hundred years in the promotion of the moral, physical and social welfare of its citizens. It is not contemplated, however, that the proposed exhibit shall take the form of a world's fair. Among the members of the committee so far selected are Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Major Gen. Frederick Dent Grant and Col. Hugh L. Scott, of the Army.

The Springfield Republican is very cynical on the subject of the Lyon court-martial, saying: "The Army cannot fail to indulge in a broad smile over the fate of Capt. Samuel D. Lyon, of the 25th Inf., of which a battalion, more or less, was charged with the shooting up of Brownsville, Tex., on a certain occasion that has passed into history. Captain Lyon was the last one to be court-martialed. When the long agony was over in the cases of the enlisted men, and fourteen of them had been adjudged fit to be re-enlisted on the ground that they were innocent, it was discovered that Captain Lyon, one of the white officers, was also in trouble. On being tried Captain Lyon pleaded not guilty, and he was acquitted by his brother officers appointed to consider his case. But Brigadier General Howe, acting commander of the Department of the East, has disapproved the findings of the court-martial. And thus an emphatic difference of opinion concerning Captain Lyon's guilt will be placed in the records. It may be suspected that the whole Lyon case has been a farce, solemnly arranged and put through. It was one of those loose ends which needed only to be properly tucked in to make the celebrated Brownsville affair complete."

The physical tests of the Army officers this fall will, in all probability, be conducted under the present regulations. A new order which has been under consideration by the General Staff for some time was submitted to General Wood after he assumed his duties as Chief of Staff, but it is understood that he does not favor taking any action upon it until it has been passed upon by Secretary Dickinson, who will not return until November. The Secretary has taken a deep interest in this feature of the administration of the Department. He thinks that it is important that proper physical tests should be provided for, and is desirous of giving some personal attention to the problem. The discussion at the Department, indicates that physical tests will be provided for with due consideration of climatic conditions of the posts at which Army officers are called upon to serve. It is realized that it would be unreasonable to make the same demand upon officers who are serving in Alaska as on those who are serving in the Philippines or in the States.

After all the War Department may conduct examinations for candidates from civil life for second lieutenant in the Cavalry, Field Artillery and Infantry. It is understood that, as a number of candidates have prepared themselves for these examinations with the understanding that they would have an opportunity to get into the Service in this manner, the Department has decided that it would be unfair to them to discontinue the examinations without longer notice. It is possible that an examination may be conducted at which it will be announced that no more will be held until some legislation is passed for an increase in the number of officers.

"By command of Brigadier General Howe," the reviewing officer, George S. Anderson, Colonel, Gen. Staff, Chief of Staff, takes issue with Col. George S. Anderson, 9th Cav., Gen. Staff Corps, president of the court-martial which did honorably acquit Capt. Samuel P. Lyon, 25th U.S. Inf., of the charges brought against him. "When Greek meets Greek," etc. The proceedings and findings of the court, with the remarks of the reviewing officer, will be found under our Army heading.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT FORT MONROE.

From Fort Monroe comes this week the melancholy news that the premature explosion of a full service charge of powder in gun No. 1, a 12-inch rifle on a disappearing carriage, in Battery De Russy, Fort Monroe, caused the death of nine men, the fatal wounding of two others and the serious injury of four others. Eight of those killed died instantly and two of them shortly after they had been removed to the hospital. The killed and injured belong to the 69th Company, Coast Artillery. The dead are:

Sergt. Harry G. Hess, Charleston, W. Va.
Corpl. Charles O. Adkins, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Corpl. Albert Bradford, Dorothy, W. Va.
Pvt. Roy Duffey, Naugatuck, W. Va.
Pvt. John W. Chadwick, Tazewell, Tenn.
Pvt. Olive W. King, Dayton, Ohio.
Pvt. Alfred W. Smith, New York.
Pvt. Andy J. Sullivan, Perkins, Ky.
Pvt. James H. Turner, Ripley, Tenn.

Probably fatally injured:

Pvt. Judd E. Hogan, Geyer, Ohio.
Pvt. Arley Adey, Brandonville, W. Va.

Slightly injured:

Pvt. Orville T. Rainey, Findlay, Ohio.
Pvt. Ellsworth W. Hoffman, Pittsburg, Pa.
Pvt. Charles E. Parks, Menominee, Mich.
Pvt. William C. Sulzberger, Fort Monroe, Va.

Second Lieut. George L. Van Deusen, of the 69th Co., was the only commissioned officer injured. His leg was broken.

Three of those killed, Sergeant Hess and Corporals Bradford and Atkins, were married and leave families.

Lieutenant Van Deusen is a graduate of the Military Academy at West Point, to which he was appointed from New Jersey on June 15, 1905. He was graduated with the class of 1909, and was assigned to the 18th Infantry. Within a few months he resigned, and last fall he took the competitive civilian examination for appointment as second lieutenant in the Coast Artillery Corps and was commissioned last May. He is twenty-two years old. Two weeks ago—together with twosome other newly commissioned second lieutenants—Van Deusen was ordered to Fort Monroe for preliminary instruction, this being his first duty since entering the Army.

Some of the men killed were blown to pieces. Five batteries were engaged in the firing practice when the explosion occurred. The guns were being fired rapidly at targets drawn by tugs four miles from the shore. Eight of the dead were killed outright and two died in the hospital. The gun that exploded was in Battery DeRussy, which is situated in the middle of the fort and commands the channel entering Hampton Roads.

Major Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A., Assistant Chief of Staff, sent the following report to Acting Secretary of War Oliver in regard to the accident: "Regret to report accident at student officers' battle practice to 12-inch gun from probable premature explosion, resulting in the death of eight men and probably fatal injuries to two others. Lieutenant Van Deusen had his leg broken and three additional men slightly injured. Investigation being made and report will be made through proper channels."

Colonel Townsley sent a telegram from Fort Monroe, July 21, to the Adjutant General announcing the accident at Battery De Russy on that day, and the names of the killed and injured, which appear above in corrected form as given out later by the War Department. Colonel Townsley's dispatch stated that the accident was "Probably due to premature ignition of powder charge; breech block and powder blown to rear. Board of officers investigating."

Colonel Townsley sent the following despatch from Fort Monroe later on July 21:

"The Adjutant General, War Department, Washington. "Reference accident at target practice, following further particulars are reported: Accident due to premature discharge of gun No. 1, Battery DeRussy. Breech block blown to rear, discharge occurring before rotation of blocks had begun. Capt. James Prentice in command of battery, Lieut. G. P. Hawes in charge of emplacement, Lieut. G. L. Van Deusen timekeeper. Discipline at battery after accident excellent. Sergeant Brinkley, gun pointer; Corporal Humphreys, range setter, and other enlisted men at gun, although shocked severely and injured slightly, rendered immediate aid under supervision of officers to those who were severely injured or mortally wounded. Lieutenant Van Deusen, struck by fragment which broke his leg and slightly burned by gases, supported himself on railing of platform and directed assistance which was offered to him to others in vicinity, some of whom were lying helpless, with burning powder grains in their clothing. Lieutenant Hawes extinguished with his bare hands burning material that threatened to ignite the second powder charge, which was on its way to the emplacement. The safety devices on the guns are intended to render an accident of this kind impossible. The detachment was exceptionally well trained and expert. Townsley, commanding."

Colonel Townsley named a board of investigation, composed of Major John L. Hayden, Major W. R. Smith and Capt. Harrison Hall, who began an official investigation of the accident at once.

The gun in Battery DeRussy was in charge of Capt. James Prentice, who had with him Lieuts. George P. Hawes, Jr., and George L. Van Deusen. Lieutenant Hawes had gone forward from the breech to examine the range wheel when the charge was exploded. He was thrown down and momentarily stunned, but was otherwise uninjured.

The battery was manned by the entire enlisted strength of the 69th Company, which was about 105 men, distributed among the three rifles. About twenty-men were in each firing squad and were stationed upon the emplacement of the guns, the others being below in the magazines.

Brigadier General Crozier, Brig. Gen. William H. Bixby and other officers were directed in S.O. 167, W.D., July 19, to proceed to Fort Monroe on July 21 for the purpose of witnessing battle practice at that post. The practice consisted of firing upon a fleet of targets, representing a hostile squadron sailing to attack Washington, and towed into Hampton Roads, the firing to be done by five shore batteries of Coast Artillery, mounted with ten and twelve inch guns. Thirty officers, about to be graduated from the Coast Artillery School at Fort Monroe, conducted the defense of the shore batteries, and the imaginary fleet was composed of targets, sixty feet long and thirty feet high, each target representing a section of a battleship. The fleet was towed about four miles off shore.

Thursday was known as "battle practice command day" at the fort, and a number of the most prominent

officers of the Army and Navy were present to witness the target practice. Seated at headquarters with Colonel Townsley were Major Gen. William H. Carter, Acting Chief of Staff of the Army; Brig. Gen. William H. Crozier, Chief of Ordnance; Brig. Gen. William H. Bixby, Chief of Engineers; Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss and about twenty officers from the Army headquarters at Washington, as well as several naval officers, many of whom came from Washington in the morning.

Hastily going to the silenced battery, Colonel Townsley and the visiting officers encountered a ghastly sight. Portions of bodies were strewn along the beach and about the battery for many yards, while heaped in a compact mass were five dead bodies, and further along eight wounded men. One body was blown clear into the bay, while the breech of the monster gun now rests under the waters of Hampton Roads. The Hospital Corps was ordered out double quick, and the work of caring for the wounded men was quickly under way. The promptness of the Corps and soldiers won the commendation of the great crowd which had gathered round the Old Point reservation.

The New York Tribune says: "Captain Prentice and Lieutenant Hawes foresaw a further sacrifice of life if the other charges caught from the smoldering sparks, and the two sent out a call for surgeons, while they attacked the flames with their bare hands. Captain Prentice reached the emplacement first, and, before looking into the extent of the damage, he pushed his way through the smoke and sparks and carried out a bag of powder. He then was joined by Hawes, and the two completed the task of averting a further explosion. During this time Lieutenant Van Deusen lay crumpled beneath the gun, his leg broken in two places. He was suffering intensely, but when his brother officers sought to remove him he would not permit them to touch him. 'See to the men first,' he ordered, and, propped against the gun carriage, he aided in directing the work of the rescue party and the surgeons. Corporal Humphreys and Sergeant Brinkley, a gun pointer, also distinguished themselves. The former's head, body and arms were filled with pieces of flying concrete that had been blown from the emplacement when the explosion took place. In spite of his painful wounds, he rushed to his dead and wounded comrades, extinguished their burning clothing and then hurried to the nearby encampment for water. Sergeant Brinkley was close to the breech when it blew out. He was hurled over the right standard, and when he regained consciousness he found himself hanging by one arm from the railing of the sighting platform. Although severely bruised and suffering from the shock, Brinkley declined to go to the hospital or permit the surgeons to examine him until after they had assisted in the work of rescue."

Major Edward P. O'Hern, of the Bureau of Ordnance, is quoted by the Baltimore Sun as saying: "Such an accident as this apparently was surprises me completely. I don't think it was a fluke, as we were particularly well guarded against that kind of an accident. It was apparently a premature ignition of the charge, and the best known automatic safety device, which we have used on these guns for years, apparently failed of its purpose. This gun has been fired many times with the same safety devices and appliances, and this is the first time there has been an accident, or even an indication that an accident might have happened. Under existing regulations, which have been amended since the two smaller accidents to large guns occurred, these devices are carefully inspected and thoroughly tested at short periodical intervals. As with every gun in the Navy, they have been tested with black charges time and time again, and this is the first time the device has failed."

"The gun," continued Major O'Hern, "is of a standard type which has been in use many years. It is a 12-inch model of the year 1895, and is mounted on a disappearing carriage of the 1897 model. It was made at the Watervliet Arsenal, N.Y., and has a record of having been pronounced by the inspectors as an ideal piece of ordnance."

Battery DeRussy had to its credit the glory of having made one of the world's best records at its first improved battleship practice for the benefit of the student officers exactly one year ago. At that time General Murray and several bureau chiefs were present, just as they were on Thursday.

It is stated at the War Department that no accident occasioning loss of life has ever taken place at practice in the Coast Artillery. The only two accidents that ever have occurred were during the firing of salutes with black powder; one at Wadsworth, and the other at Fort Terry. In each case there was only one casualty.

SECRETARY DICKINSON'S TRIP.

Secretary of War Dickinson sailed from Kobe, Japan, July 19, for Manila, leaving behind him a public expression of thanks for the many courtesies he received. President Taft sent a message of thanks to the Emperor of Japan for the cordial welcome extended to Secretary Dickinson. Mr. Taft, as Secretary of War, enjoyed Japan's hospitality and made many warm friends among the Japanese officials. The message follows:

"Beverly, Mass., July 17, 1910.

"The Emperor of Japan, Tokio.

"I wish to express to your Majesty my deep appreciation of the generous and courteous hospitality extended to Secretary Dickinson and his party during their visit to Japan. The expression of cordial welcome evoked strengthens the bond of friendship between the two countries."

"WILLIAM H. TAFT."

To this the Emperor responded: "I thank you for your kind telegram. It has been my great pleasure that I had the opportunity of seeing Secretary Dickinson."

Secretary Dickinson is to reach Manila on the S.S. Siberia on Sunday, July 24. The Governor General and an official party will meet the steamer off Corregidor Island and escort her to Manila. Formal ceremonies will be postponed until Monday, when there will be a military pageant.

JAPAN'S AND AMERICA'S INTERESTS.

The significance of the cordial reception of Secretary of War Dickinson in Japan was authoritatively defined in a speech of Count Komura, the Japanese Foreign Minister, at a banquet given in honor of Mr. Dickinson. Referring to "forces for evil" which "for sinister purposes" are constantly "endeavoring by false reports" to create ill-will between Japan and the United States, the Count said that the relations between these two Powers are "too firmly established and their interests are too distinct to admit of the possibility of any question arising between Japan and the United States which will not yield readily to the ordinary processes of diplomacy."

Secretary Dickinson's reply was no less amicable. "There is no reason," he said, "for a breach of the friendship between the United States and Japan." As for the "false reports" and "evil suggestions," they have "not been justified," he added, "by any action either of Japan or America." These sentiments inspire the Baltimore Sun to say that "it is not 'manifest destiny' that there should be war between two nations so widely separated and, as Count Komura noted, with 'interests so distinct.'"

It is with the last part of the words of Count Komura that perhaps some students of Asiatic conditions will take exception. "Interests so distinct" is a phrase that has less of meaning than it had a few years ago. The close interdependence of the nations through the increased facilities of communication caused by the development of steam transportation has made the ports and trade of every country the legitimate goal of all trading nations. The United States has interests in Manchuria, in China and in Korea, which it has been the object of our diplomacy to safeguard for a number of years. Even more than half a century ago we considered we had a right to trade with the people of Japan, and, in spite of the opposition of the government, the ships of Commodore Perry's squadron forced open the gates of Japanese exclusion. It is not to be expected that fifty years later the United States would sit down and see itself frozen out of good trading fields any more than it permitted the reactionary corps of officials to keep us out of Japan in 1853. This country, through the diplomacy of Secretary Hay, has taken ground in favor of the open door for our trade in the Orient, and whether our wishes in this matter are opposed by an agreement of Japan and Russia, or by one nation alone, it still must be a matter of large concern to the merchants of this country. These words of Count Komura are timely, as indicating an unwillingness to take any action that would arouse a feeling of resentment in the United States. Japan has a hard task before it, that of taking care of her interests in the section which came to her through her military prowess. It is never easy, on taking possession of conquered territory, to conform the claims of other nations to what is deemed the rights of the conqueror, for the latter is necessarily afraid that some of the fruits of conquest may be lost. In some such spirit, perhaps, will the situation in Manchuria ultimately come to adjust itself.

GENERAL WOOD'S RETURN.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood assumed his duties as Chief of Staff Tuesday, July 19. He spent only a few hours at the Department on that day, and ran over to New York on Wednesday to attend to some personal matters, but was back at his desk again Thursday, and plunged into a great mass of correspondence that was awaiting his attention. Before he will be able to give his entire attention to the work of the Staff, General Wood will write his report to the State Department on his mission to South America. As this will probably be a very voluminous document, it will consume considerable of his time for a week or two. After he completes this report, General Wood will probably go to Beverly for a conference with President Taft. All of the more important questions to be taken up by the Staff will be discussed with the President, and at this conference it is thought that the general policy of new legislation will be gone over by the President and the Chief of Staff. No date has yet been fixed for the visit of General Wood at the summer capital.

Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A., who has been Acting Assistant Chief of Staff during the absence of General Wood, will leave about Aug. 10 for California to assume command of the Department of California. Although he will not relieve Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry until Aug. 30, it is the desire of General Bliss to be at his new post for about fifteen days before he takes charge.

General Wood, who sailed for Buenos Aires aboard the cruiser Montana two months ago to represent this Government as a special envoy at the centenary of Argentine independence, returned from Southampton on the American liner St. Paul, arriving in New York on the evening of July 16. He will again spend a few days at Governors Island, from Saturday, July 23, to the following Tuesday. General Wood was met at the pier in New York on arrival by Brig. Gen. Walter Howe, in temporary command of the Department of the East, and by Col. George S. Anderson, Gen. Staff. Gen. and Mrs. Wood will spend the summer at Fort Myer, in the former comfortable quarters of Gen. J. Franklin Bell, retired, whom General Wood succeeds as Chief of Staff. Gen. and Mrs. Wood are by no means strangers in Washington, as Mrs. Wood, formerly Miss Condit-Smith, was brought up and presented to society there, and has spent many years there when General Wood was stationed in that city.

GENERAL WOOD'S OPINIONS.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., was waylaid on his arrival in New York from South America by the reporters of the New York dailies, who quote him as saying he was impressed with the progress and kindness of the Argentine people and the people of South America generally. The Argentine people were very friendly to the United States. "Americans should have more of their trade. Our manufacturers are now mostly represented by English and local firms. With the least misunderstanding they transfer their allegiance to makers of the same articles in Germany or England. Americans should send Americans as their agents. England's investments yield a net revenue of £50,000,000. Germans take the next biggest portion. We send there scarcely anything except agricultural implements. There should be a direct rapid steamship line to Buenos Aires. At present it is easier to go to New York by way of England. Argentines would rather, when they go to Europe, do so by way of New York."

"Avoid war, but take all reasonable means to be adequately prepared if it comes," General Wood said. Surveying the international horizon, he could see nothing that looked like a war cloud.

"As long as a standing army is required in this country and the laws provide for the maintenance of such an army," General Wood continued, "it should be a young, active and aggressive army. Universal service, as practiced in some other countries, would not be accepted in the United States. I do not say either that necessity calls for it here."

"I have just returned from Argentina, where universal army service is an institution. The term in the army is one year and in the navy two, the latter branch of the service being longer because instruction is more difficult to acquire. This service in Argentina has exerted a

tremendous influence for good in citizenship. Young men who otherwise would not have learned to read and write have received rudimentary education. They are instructed in a way which tends to stimulate their patriotism. Men of all classes, the countryman and rancher, the sons of the rich and others favored above the average, shoulder muskets side by side and rub against each other. Argentina learned her first lessons from French or German officers. At the present time only nine German instructors remain. Argentina has developed her own military instructors.

"I hope Congress will take steps which will result in filling up the Military Academy, in order that we may turn out a larger number of West Point men than at present."

Speaking of aviation in its application to Army service, he said: "This is a subject which should be agitated. From progress thus far made, I would say that the small dirigible balloon has been most successful and the results are most promising. The dirigible already has proved that it would be useful as a scouting machine. It has demonstrated its ability to carry an observer over a battlefield, who could view a general's whole plan, locate field works, lines of communication and other details of a military plan. At present the aeroplane seems to be limited in usefulness for military purposes, because conditions for the start and for alighting must be entirely favorable."

THE RIFLE MEET AT CAMP PERRY.

Beginning Aug. 8 Camp Perry, Ohio, will be the center of interest for all American riflemen. Commencing that day, and for eighteen days thereafter, there will be shot the greatest series of rifle and revolver matches ever held in this country. Three organizations combine their matches to make the meeting a great success. They are the National Board for Promotion of Rifle Practice, the National Rifle Association of America, and the Ohio State Rifle Association. The state of Ohio supplies the range and the Government gives a large sum of money for prizes in the national match, and a large number of gold, silver and bronze medals, and also furnishes the officers and men to run off the National Board and National Rifle Association matches. The National Guard of each state and territory is entitled to send a team whose expenses are charged up to the money appropriated by Congress for rifle practice in that state or territory, and almost every state and territory which has a National Guard is represented at the matches. In addition there are a large number of individual shots who attend at their own expense and compete for the rich prizes in the individual matches. Among the leading events of the tournament are the national team, the national individual and the national pistol matches, which are the distinctly governmental matches, the first being confined to teams of twelve men and the second and third being open to any rifle or revolver shot who wishes to compete. Other great matches are the Herrick cup, Catrow cup, Adjutant's General cup, Governor's, Wimbledon and Leech cups, Marine Corps, President's, Evans skirmish, Hall, Peter's individual skirmish, du Pont individual tyro and the team and individual matches for the police forces of the various cities.

Competitors are supplied with their tents and cots and mattresses free of charge, but are expected to furnish their own blankets. Meals are supplied to the members of the state teams without cost and to other individuals at fifty cents each.

Camp Perry is located on the south shore of Lake Erie, twenty-nine miles east of Toledo and eighteen miles west of Sandusky, being thus within reach of such popular resorts as Cedar Point and Put-in-Bay. It is an ideal camp ground thoroughly drained and supplied with filtered water. The shooting being toward the north the light could not be better, and the 230 rifle and revolver targets all arranged so that a common firing point can be used gives it an equipment unequalled and scarcely approached by any other range in the United States.

OPINIONS OF JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL.

That the acts of an executive officer are conclusive upon his successor is the opinion of the Judge Advocate General in the cases of Privates Stearns, Carr, Shea and Mullin, 2d Art. These soldiers were a part of the occupying forces in Cuba in 1899, and in April of that year were tried by general court-martial. The sentence of the court in each case was approved on April 14, 1899. Having enlisted for the period of the war, their enlistments would have expired upon the ratification of the treaty of peace with Spain on April 11, 1899, before the sentence of the general court-martial had been approved and went into effect. On the date of the approval of the findings of the general court-martial, the Secretary of War ordered the discharge of the soldiers "for sanitary reasons with a view to prevent climatic disease," with no provision in the order for their discharge as to whether it should be "honorable" or "without honor." Under this order their company commanders discharged the soldiers "without honor," acting under the provisions of Par. 151 (d) Army Regulations. An opinion of the Judge Advocate General was rendered on April 24, 1899, holding that the discharge "without honor" was not proper even though the services of the soldiers were not "honest and faithful" because the order of the Secretary of War did not so provide. Citing an early opinion rendered by his department, the Judge Advocate General holds that under a well established policy of the executive it is not proper to reopen or revise the opinions of a predecessor, for the reason that to do so would pave the way for a revision of all executive orders from the presidency of Washington down to date and would keep the acts of the executive perpetually unsettled and afloat.

The opinion of the Judge Advocate General's Department was requested as to the authority of the War Department to issue a warrant to Electrician Sergeant Wynne, C.A.C., who prior to Aug. 12, 1909, held the rank of electrician sergeant, second class, C.A.C., from Aug. 12, 1909, to June 29, 1910, electrician sergeant, first class, Coast Artillery School Detachment, and from June 29, 1910, to date, electrician sergeant, second class, C.A.C. The J.A.G. holds that it is the function of the warrant to evidence an exercise of the appointing power in respect to an office of which the appointee is an incumbent, and that Sergeant Wynne has held three offices in the Military Establishment during the period of his service intended to be covered by the warrant and it is not within the power of the War Department to issue a warrant to the soldier as electrician sergeant, second

class, with rank from the date of his original appointment.

DECISIONS OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

An Indian campaign badge was awarded by the War Department to Capt. Joseph D. Leitch, Gen. Staff Corps, for service rendered while a second lieutenant on duty with a detachment of Troop D, 10th Cavalry, in the field scouting for hostile Indians from Sept. 21 to Oct. 18, 1890, in New Mexico.

A general order will soon issue modifying G.O. 66, W.D., 1909, which prescribes the examination and classification of Field Artillery gunners.

Memorial windows for the new cadet chapel at the U.S. Military Academy, West Point, N.Y., will not be accepted until approved by a permanent committee, composed of permanent members of the Academic Board and the Superintendent, and no proffers of memorial windows from military societies will be considered other than those mentioned in Pars. 1361, 1362 and 1363, Military Laws of the United States.

It was held that companies of Engineers (120 men) which do not fire the proficiency test by platoons and companies of Infantry and troops of Cavalry which fired the test by platoons cannot fairly be compared with any company or troop which fired by company or troop; and that any company of Engineers or Infantry or troop of Cavalry which fired by platoon should be rated and classified in accordance with the instructions governing the proficiency test, notation to be made to the effect that the test was fired by platoons opposite such organization or department reports and orders announcing the result of the annual target practice for 1910. Ratings and classification of Engineer companies which fired by company not to be announced in orders. This on account that the formula (based on an organization of fifty-five men) discloses the fact that the efficiency decreases very rapidly as the strength of an organization decreases, and increases as the strength of an organization increases.

The War Department held that the word "fault," as used in Par. 354, Provisional Small-Arms Firing Manual, means a wrongful or negligent act causing the absence of soldiers from the firing line during the proficiency test, and that it does not include those absent on furlough or on pass granted to take effect upon re-enlistment; but that it will not apply to soldiers granted passes under other circumstances.

BULLETIN OF MILITIA NOTES, W.D.

The Trumpeters' Manual, published by the Lombard Company, Boston, has been adopted by the War Department for issue to the Regular Service, and can be furnished to the Organized Militia as a charge against funds allotted or as a purchase for cash at an approximate cost of \$1 a copy, the price being contingent upon the number of copies that shall be ordered from the publisher.

In reply to a request from an A.G. for information, he has been informed that the non-commissioned officers for state duty are now undergoing a seven weeks' course of instruction at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and will be available for detail about Sept. 1.

A soldier must begin his target practice in a new enlistment as though he had never had prior service.

Civilians employed upon a rifle range leased by the United States during a camp of instruction in target practice must make arrangements to furnish their own subsistence or to be subsisted at the expense of the state.

THE QUESTION OF AUTOMOBILES.

The burning question of automobiles is thoroughly discussed in an opinion delivered July 13 by the Assistant Comptroller on the subject of paying \$10.80 for repairs on the auto used by the Superintendent of the Military Academy, Col. Hugh L. Scott, U.S.A. This amount was paid by Major Carson, post Q.M., from "Transportation of the Army and Supplies," which provides, in part, "for the purchase and repair of such harness, wagons, carts and drays as are required for the transportation of troops and supplies and for garrison purposes." (Act of May 11, 1908, 35 Stat., 120).

Explaining his approval of the expenditure, the Quartermaster General says: "This office has no knowledge of the information or reasoning upon which the Auditor for the War Department bases his conclusion, that the automobile in question is a personal requisite in the sense of being 'an additional allowance' contrary to the provisions of Secs. 1269 and 1765, R.S., when used by any officer on duty at the U.S. Military Academy, any more than would be the case if the officer concerned should, in the discharge of the duties of his position, use any other public vehicle supplied by the Quartermaster's Department."

"If the contention of the Auditor for the War Department in this case be sustained, the practical result would be that every time an officer on duty at a military post or station enters a vehicle provided and maintained by the Quartermaster's Department for the transportation purposes of the Army, or for garrison purposes, as it is authorized by law to do, the question would arise whether or not his use of such transportation constituted an 'additional allowance' under the statutes cited, or was a proper service on public business. By the Auditor's reasoning it would seem that an officer of the Army could never have a right to ride in any vehicle supplied by the Quartermaster's Department, notwithstanding that he is numbered among the 'troops,' or may be on garrison or other official business, and that Congress has said that no law shall be so construed as to deprive him of 'any means of transportation or maintenance thereof for which provision is made by the terms of' the Army Appropriation acts."

"Even the exclusive use of the automobile by the Superintendent of the Military Academy would not justify the inference that such use was an 'additional allowance' unless it were determined that such use was for private, personal purposes, entirely disconnected from the Superintendent's official duties. Even then, in the opinion of this office, decision as to whether the use was official or purely personal rests rather with the Secretary of War as an administrative function than with the Auditor, as to whether or not the expenditures were correct."

"This automobile having been supplied as a public vehicle, to be used for official purposes, and presumably so used, and the pay of the driver and expenditures for operation and repairs being properly authorized, this office sees no reasons why the accounts should be disallowed, nor why use of the vehicle should be discontinued. In view, however, of the action of the Auditor for the

War Department, it is recommended that no further expenditures for maintenance and operation of this automobile be made until the questions raised can be authoritatively decided."

In reply, the Comptroller quotes the statutes forbidding the payment to any officer of any allowance not included in those specified, and refers to his previous decision on this question of automobiles in the case of the attending surgeon in Washington. Concluding, he says: "Colonel Scott is an officer who is required to be mounted, and, as such, is entitled to forage, bedding, shoeing and shelter for his authorized number of horses to be used in performing his official duties (Par. 1088, A.R., 1908). I know of no law authorizing the purchase or repair of an automobile for his exclusive use, and, under the views above expressed, the Auditor's disallowance of the payment for repairs is affirmed."

DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

It having been shown that Brig. Gen. Harry Reuten Anderson, U.S.A., retired, was six months and eighteen days at the Military Academy, July 1, 1864, to Jan. 18, 1865, his account for longevity pay has been readjusted, and he has been allowed \$240.10 additional. The computation of his longevity increase also takes into account a service of a little over nine months (1863-4) as captain's clerk in the Navy under the name of Henry Anderson.

The Comptroller decides that the Act of June 25, making appropriations for sundry civil expenses under the appropriation for the Lighthouse Establishment, makes no provision for the pay of the lighthouse inspectors authorized by the Act of June 17, 1910, transferring the Lighthouse Board and Lighthouse Establishment to the newly created Bureau of Lighthouses.

Ignorance of the fact that the San Antonio and Aransas Pass Railroad had been completed to Alice, Tex., costs Capt. Charles D. Clay, U.S.A., retired, \$4.00, the Comptroller deciding that he must pay this extra charge for routing a soldier from Nashville to Alice, Tex., by a line which was not the cheapest.

Following the decision in the Farquhar case, it is held that Ensign Louis P. Davis, U.S.N., is not entitled to mileage amounting to \$264.80 for travel following his detachment from the U.S.S. Galveston, when he was ordered home and granted leave.

In the case of the advancement from his private funds by a lighthouse storekeeper of money to pay certain charges for freight and expressage, in a communication to Comdr. H. A. Bispham, U.S.N., lighthouse inspector, the Comptroller allows the payment, but says: "It is believed that no serious opposition would be offered by the transportation companies involved to payment by the usual prescribed method upon presentation of the facts in the case to the proper officials. I am constrained, therefore, to withhold approval of your request for general authority to make reimbursement in similar cases, for, in my judgment, such indirect payments are neither in the best interests of the Government nor, so far as I am advised, are they required by public necessity."

In settlement No. 2086-D, June 6, 1910, of the accounts of Pay Dir. T. J. Cowie, U.S.N., U.S. Naval Academy, the Auditor for the Navy Department, under authority of a decision dated Jan. 6, 1910 (16 Comp. Dec., 415), disallowed the payments made by him for the fourth quarter, 1909, of commutation of quarters to members of the Nurse Corps (female) of the Navy amounting to \$162, which payments had been made in accordance with the said instructions of the Secretary of the Navy.

In accordance with the Act of June 24, 1910, allowing commutation to nurses, the said settlement is revised on the Comptroller's own motion as to the disallowance of \$162, and the same will be allowed on this revision.

Capt. Edgar C. Bowen, U.S.A., retired, was allowed \$1,114.74 on his claim for longevity pay and allowances, and the account was certified to Congress for an appropriation. Captain Bowen claims more than he received, but the Comptroller holds that the appropriation is a legal adjudication by Congress of the amount due him.

NAVAL ACADEMY PRACTICE CRUISE.

The Naval Academy Practice Squadron, the Iowa, Indiana and Massachusetts, sailed from Marseilles for Gibraltar on July 15, and astonished the population by steaming out of the port without the assistance of local pilots or tugs, although the "navigation of the outlet is difficult. The squadron arrived at Gibraltar on July 19, having been delayed by an accident to the Indiana's engines. Except for the accident to the Indiana the voyage from Marseilles was uneventful.

The officers and midshipmen were made honorary members of the Mediterranean Club and the Rowe Bathing Club at Gibraltar. The town is quite deserted, most of the garrison being on leave. The Governor, Sir Frederick Forester Walker, left for England July 19. The officers of the British battleship Formidable gave an "at home" to the American visitors July 20, when a cricket match, which many of the Americans had never seen, was played.

Captain Clark, accompanied by Mr. Sprague, the American Consul, called on the Acting Governor July 20 and was received by the guard with salutes. The Consul entertained at lunch July 20 at the American Consulate the commanding officers of the squadron. Admiral Pelham gave a dinner for the officers the same night at the Mount. Toasts to King George and President Taft were drunk, and after the dinner there was a reception in the illuminated gardens of Admiral Pelham's residence.

A large number of the midshipmen made a trip July 21 to Tangier on board the specially chartered steamer Magnus.

RAISING THE MAINE.

Brig. Gen. William H. Bixby, Chief of Engineers, has discovered an error by Congress which may delay the work of raising the wreck of the battleship Maine in Havana Harbor. Congress at its recent session made two appropriations for the work of raising the battleship. The first act, which was approved on May 9, provided that "the Secretary of War and the Chief of Engineers are hereby authorized and directed to provide with all convenient speed for the raising or removal of the wreck of the battleship Maine from the harbor of Havana and for the proper interment of the bodies therein in Arlington Cemetery."

This act carried with it an appropriation of \$100,000.

Shortly after the passage the Army Engineers reported that \$100,000 was not sufficient even to make a proper start, and an item of \$200,000 was inserted in the Urgent Deficiency bill. The clause making provision for this appropriation set forth that it should be expended for raising or removing the wreck of the Maine "in accordance with the provisions of the Act approved May 10, 1910." The act referred to was approved May 9, and not May 10.

It was clearly the intention of Congress to refer to the Act of May 9, but the War Department officials have formally decided that nothing can be done until the Attorney General officially sets forth whether or not the \$200,000 shall be considered as applying to the \$100,000 already appropriated by the Act of May 9. A palpable typographical error has been made, but the War Department, doubtless with an eye to past experience in having its accounts held up on technicalities, wants an opinion on the matter, and has referred it to the Department of Justice.

The act also instructed the Chief of Engineers "to provide" for raising the Maine. General Bixby wants to know, too, whether this authorization refers only to the preliminary work or whether under it he may lawfully begin the actual operation of raising the sunken battleship.

SUBMARINE SALMON'S SUCCESS.

The submarine Salmon's successful trip back to Quincy, Mass., from Bermuda was ended on July 17. Describing this wonderful journey of 1,700 miles, unaccompanied, to and from Bermuda, the Boston Transcript says: "The officers in charge of the Salmon said that when she arrived at Hamilton, Bermuda, only about one-half of her gasoline had been used, and the ship might have returned without renewing the supply if it had been necessary. On the run to Bermuda the submarine maintained an average speed of nine knots, and on the way back the average was ten knots. One bad storm was encountered, and this prevented anyone from getting outside, making it necessary to navigate the ship from the conning tower. The Salmon carried 4,500 cubic feet of condensed air in twenty-eight steel bodies, and there was no dearth of oxygen even when the boat was closed down tight in the rough weather. The electrical contrivance which cleared out the foul air and let in a fresh supply from the bottles or tanks was not used on the trip. The submarine caused a great deal of interest at Hamilton, as it was the first boat of her type that had ever visited Bermuda. Nobody was allowed on board while she lay in the harbor there. On Wednesday morning, July 13, the Salmon left Hamilton and struck a ten-knot gale, which she maintained until the Nantucket Lightship was reached, Friday night. It was so thick and foggy there that the speed was reduced, and about twelve hours' time was lost in groping carefully through the fog. The Salmon left Hamilton two hours behind a Halifax steamer, but caught up and passed her before the day was over. The Salmon is a twin screw boat and has two gasoline engines, each capable of developing 300 horsepower. She was constructed by the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, Quincy, Mass.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Upon the completion of the wireless tests, which is expected to be about July 24, the Salem and Birmingham will proceed to Boston and Newport, respectively.

The gunboat Vicksburg left Panama July 15 for Corinto, on the west coast of Nicaragua. She will remain at Corinto indefinitely to protect American and other foreign interests.

The commander-in-chief, Special Service Squadron, reported to the Department July 16 that the squadron under his command will remain at Culebra a few days longer than was originally intended to complete gunnery training. This will delay the arrival of the squadron at Hampton Roads until some time between July 25 and Aug. 1.

Comdr. John F. Luby, in command of the U.S.S. Des Moines, notified the Navy Department July 21 that he was proceeding to the Canary Islands for a stay of two weeks, as there are four cases of blackwater fever, a form of malaria, on board the vessel. The Des Moines will call at Monrovia, Dakar and Senegambia. Commander Luby adds that there has been some severe fighting inland from Cape Palmas, Liberia, and that the Liberian forces were not successful in the engagement.

The U.S. battleship Mississippi, under command of Capt. William F. Fullam, arrived at Newport, R.I., July 21, from Philadelphia. With the battleship Idaho, now in Narragansett Bay, she will take on board the Rhode Island Naval Reserve for a week's cruise on Saturday morning, July 23.

The Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, will shortly ask for proposals for another lot of armor piercing projectiles, viz.: 2,100 12-inch, 2,400 14-inch.

Work at the new naval magazine, Hingham, Mass., is progressing satisfactorily, and of the total number of acres to be purchased only about sixty acres remain to be turned over to the Government.

The Bureau of Ordnance has sent a number of mechanics from the naval gun factory to star-gauge the guns of the Wisconsin and New Hampshire, to install turret dotters of the North Dakota, to install gyro setting devices and mechanical tripping latches on the submerged torpedo tubes of the various vessels at New York, Norfolk, Philadelphia and Boston, etc.

Comdr. Joseph L. Jayne, commanding the U.S.S. New York, now en route to the Far East, reports a very interesting time at Aden, where he and his staff were received with the utmost cordiality and hospitality by the British officers. Independence Day was warmly celebrated, with sports in the forenoon and afternoon, which were witnessed by a large number of British officers. The chief event of the evening was an entertainment attended by the British Resident General Bell; the American Consul and Mrs. Charles K. Moser. Army officers, the officers of the cruiser Gibraltar and civil officials. Both the American Consul and General Bell gave the officers dinner parties, which were returned. The American sailors and marines were entertained by the British soldiers and sailors. The New York left Aden for Colombo July 7, arriving July 14, where Commander Jayne paid the usual official visits to the Governor, the commanding general and the American Consul. He has entertained the Consul and Mrs. William C. Magelsen, and the Vice-Consul, who in turn entertained him and his officers July 16. Lieut. and Mrs. E. T. M. Scott, of Ottawa, Canada, gave a big dinner party to the commander and officers of the New York, July 17, and on July 18, the Governor, Sir

Henry McCallum; the United States Consul, Mr. Magelsen; the Vice-Consul, Mr. Davies; the commander of the British cruiser Philomel, and others were the guests of Commander Jayne at dinner. Mrs. Magelsen and Mrs. Scott gave a dance July 18. Among those in attendance were twenty officers and several of the leading residents, Sir Allan Peary, Mr. W. H. Jackson and military, medical and civil officials. In preparation for a baseball game at Tokio with a Japanese team two teams of sailors played a game July 19 before a large crowd under the captaincy of Seamen Ney and Dougherty. Chaplain Edmund A. Broadmann, U.S.N., and Mr. Davies umpired. Seaman Nay's team won. The Governor General gave a big dinner for Commander Jayne on July 19, and the cruiser left Colombo for Penang on July 20.

By winning from the nine of the U.S.S. Georgia, the baseball team of the U.S.S. Idaho in Philadelphia on July 15 gained the championship of the local navy yard, and became eligible to compete for the championship of the Navy at Provincetown, Mass., next month, when the Atlantic Fleet will rendezvous there. The game was played on the navy yard diamond, and was witnessed by a large company of officers, women, bluejackets, marines and outside spectators, the latter mostly friends of the men of the competing nines. The final score was nine to three. The Georgia men were outplayed at all points. They made eight errors to one for Idaho, while the latter made fourteen hits against seven for Georgia. The umpiring of Paymaster Frederick B. Colby, U.S.N., was eminently satisfactory, as was similar work by Chief Gunner Casey. The best fielding for Georgia was done by pitcher Myers who caught three men at first by well fielded grounders. In the second inning he made the third out with a spectacular catch of a hot liner from Metz's bat with his ungloved hand. Wilhoit's wide underhand curve and sharp overhand drop completely baffled the Georgia sluggers at critical moments, when men were on base and a timely hit would have helped much. Both crews backed their teams with their last dollar, and much money changed hands. By their victory the Idaho men recouped their losses of last fall, when Georgia beat them in that boat race at Hampton Roads. In the first inning it looked like a runaway for Georgia which made three tallies, but Idaho piled up four runs in the second, adding one each in the third and sixth, and three in the eighth, blanking Georgia for the eight innings. The misjudging of a fly in the first with two out and two on base turned an out into a home run and gave Georgia her three runs.

John A. Nelson, coxswain on the U.S.S. California, committed suicide aboard the ship at Vallejo, Cal., according to advices received by the Navy Department July 20. He had been in the Service ten years, and was a native of Mjølntun, Sweden.

In the letter of commendation which Secretary of the Navy Meyer sent to the C.O. of the U.S.S. Idaho it was stated that the crews of the 7-inch and the 8-inch guns, for their work in the recent target practice in Southern waters had been awarded the letter E, and that crew No. 10 had won the \$1,500 prize for the best marksman-ship. The letter E signifies excellence, and is highly coveted. Beside being emblazoned on the gun shields, each member of the gun crew can wear it on the sleeve of his jacket. Of the six E's granted in the Navy, three are held by gunners of the Idaho.

While painting on the U.S.S. Connecticut, at the Brooklyn Yard, Ordinary Seaman A. Wyrich was left behind at mess call, and subsequently found overcome by the fumes of paint in the space between the inner shell and outer plating, where he had been accidentally confined by the closing of the manhole. He was taken to the hospital.

An official of the Metropolitan Line said, when the pier and other property were destroyed by fire at New York on July 16, the only thing which saved the Harvard was the fact that she uses oil for fuel instead of coal. Almost as soon as the fire started the burners were lighted beneath her boilers, and made steam so rapidly that the engines of the boat assisted her in reaching midstream and safety.

Convoyed by the naval tug Narkeeta and manned by a retired Navy gunner and three sailors, the quaint replica of Henry Hudson's Half Moon sailed down the East River from the New York Navy Yard on July 15 on her way to Yonkers, where she will be moored off Alpine Landing. No ceremonies marked the departure of the Half Moon from the navy yard. Ferryboats tooted salutes and the Narkeeta replied.

THE NAVY.

George von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy.

Beekman Winthrop, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.
Major Gen. George F. Elliott, Commandant, U.S.M.C.

LATE MOVEMENTS OF NAVAL VESSELS.

The following are movements of ships of the Navy later than those of the same vessels noted in our complete Navy table on page 1421:

Iowa, Indiana and Massachusetts, arrived July 19 at Gibraltar.
Macedonough and Stringham, arrived July 20 at Newport, R.I.
Bulwer, arrived July 20 from Norfolk, Va., for Newport, R.I.
Leonidas, arrived July 21 at Lambert Point, Va.
Tacoma, arrived July 19 at Cape Gracias-a-Dios, Nicaragua.
Rocket, sailed July 19 from Washington, D.C., for Norfolk, Va.
Mayflower, arrived July 20 at Bar Harbor, Me.
South Dakota, arrived July 19 at San Francisco, Cal.
South Carolina, arrived July 19 on the Southern Drill Grounds.
Potomac, arrived July 19 at Norfolk, Va.
Wolverine, arrived July 19 at Manitowoc, Wis.
New York, sailed July 20 from Colombo, Ceylon, for Penang, Strait Settlements.
Wheeling and Petrel, sailed July 20 from Yokohama, Japan, for Hong Kong, China.
Abreanta, sailed July 14 from Tompkinsville, N.Y., for Port Said, Egypt, en route Manila.
Vicksburg, arrived July 18 at Corinto, Nicaragua.
Amphitrite, arrived July 20 at New Orleans, La.
Connecticut, arrived July 20 North River, New York city.
Ajax, Sioux and Pontiac, arrived July 20 at Boston, Mass.
Lamson, sailed July 20 from Newport, R.I., for New London, Conn.
Patapasco, sailed July 20 from Norfolk, Va., for New Haven, Conn.
Patuxent, sailed July 20 from Norfolk, Va., for New York city.
Choctaw, sailed July 20 from Washington, D.C., for Norfolk, Va.
Buffalo, arrived July 20 at San Francisco, Cal.
Paducah, arrived July 20 at Key West, Fla., en route Portsmouth, N.H.
Vestal, arrived July 20 at Sewall Point, Va.
Bagley, sailed July 21 from Washington, D.C., for Annapolis, Md.
Solace, arrived July 21 at Charleston, S.C.

New Orleans, sailed July 21 from Chefoo, China, for Dairen, Manchuria.
Des Moines, sailed July 21 from Monrovia, Liberia, for Las Palmas, Canaries, to give liberty.
Salem, arrived July 21 at Boston, Mass.
Tonopah, arrived Hoboken July 21.
New Orleans and Charleston, sailed from Darien for Ching-wangiao July 22.
Buffalo, sailed from San Francisco for Santa Barbara July 21.
South Carolina, arrived Tompkinsville July 21.
Michigan, arrived New York city July 21.
Smith, Bailey, Reid, Flusser and Mississippi, arrived Newport July 21.
Paducah, sailed from Key West for Portsmouth July 21.
Chester, arrived Hampton Roads July 21.
Vermont, arrived Boston July 22.
Nebraska and Rhode Island, arrived North River, New York city, July 22.
Minnesota, arrived Tompkinsville July 22.

G.O. 70, JULY 1, 1910, NAVY DEPT.

G.O. 3, dated Jan. 2, 1909, is hereby amended as follows: On pages 3 and 10, under the heading "Officer or Non-commissioned Officer in Charge of Marines," add the following items:

When to be sent, monthly. To whom to be sent, commanding officer. Subject, professional and conduct record. Form, N.M.C. 525.

Daily, commanding officer; morning report, morning report book (ship's).

Monthly, quartermaster; arms and accouterment on hand, N.M.C. 508.

Monthly, quartermaster, and depot quartermaster upon whom requisitions are usually made; quality of clothing on hand, N.M.C. 188.

On page 4, twelfth line, strike out the words, "men received on board," and substitute therefor "changes of men." R. F. NICHOLSON, Acting Secretary of the Navy.

G.O. 72, JULY 8, 1910, NAVY DEPT.

Hereafter every report covering an accident of any kind, in regard to which there is a possibility that disciplinary action may be considered, shall be submitted in duplicate to the Department, in order that, upon receipt, one copy may be forwarded to the Bureau of Navigation for the consideration of disciplinary measures, and the other to the technical bureau or bureaus concerned for appropriate action.

G. v. L. MEYER, Secretary of the Navy.

U.S. ATLANTIC FLEET.

(U.S.S. Connecticut, Flagship.)

FLEET S.O. 17, NAVY YARD, N.Y., JULY 16, 1910.

Publishes the detailed itinerary of the European cruise of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet, which was summarized in our issue of July 16, page 1380.

NAVY GAZETTE.

JULY 15.—Rear Admiral J. A. Rodgers placed upon the retired list of officers of the Navy from July 26, 1910, and detached duty navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.; to home.

Capt. V. L. Cottman detached duty navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., as captain of yard; to duty as commandant, navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

Comdr. H. C. Poundstone, retired, detached duty navy yard, New York, N.Y.; to duty in charge Branch Hydrographic Office, Baltimore, Md.

Comdr. W. A. Edgar detached duty as inspector of the Ninth Lighthouse District, Chicago, Ill., and wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. W. S. Crosley to duty in command of Scorpion.

Surg. F. L. Benton detached duty Philadelphia, navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.; to duty Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Paymr. J. S. Higgins detached duty Minnesota; to duty Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Passed Asst. Paymr. A. Hovey-King to duty navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Chief Bttn. H. A. Stanley and J. E. Cartwright commissioned chief boatswains in the Navy from July 30, 1909.

Paymr. Clerk P. Stamm appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty settle accounts Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

JULY 16.—Comdr. M. L. Miller detached duty as inspector in charge of the Fifteenth Lighthouse District, St. Louis, Mo., and will wait orders.

Comdr. E. H. Tillman, retired, detached duty as inspector in charge of the Sixteenth Lighthouse District, Memphis, Tenn.; to home.

Comdr. W. W. Buchanan detached duty as inspector in charge of the Fourteenth Lighthouse District, Cincinnati, Ohio, and wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. B. B. McCormick detached duty Mississippi as navigator; to duty navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Lieut. A. Buchanan detached duty command Scorpion; to Washington, D.C., and report to the Bureau of Navigation for further orders.

Ensign J. W. Wilcox, jr., detached duty Scorpion; to Washington, D.C., and report to the Bureau of Navigation for further orders.

Ensign W. W. Bradley, jr., detached duty Culgoa; to naval hospital, Boston, Mass., for treatment.

Ensign S. L. Henderson detached duty Mayflower; to duty Virginia.

Passed Asst. Surg. E. U. Reed detached duty naval hospital, Norfolk, Va.; to duty Philadelphia.

Paymr. R. Spear detached duty navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., and wait orders.

Paymr. G. Brown, jr., to duty navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

Civil Engr. J. S. Shultz detached duty naval hospital, Las Animas, Colo.; to duty Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D.C.

Chief Mach. F. W. Cobb detached duty Albany; to home and wait orders.

Chief Mach. J. A. Hickey detached duty navy yard, Boston, Mass.; to duty Albany.

Mach. A. J. Merkt to duty navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Paymr. Clerk S. F. Rose resignation accepted to take effect July 31, 1910.

Paymr. Clerk M. E. Mitchell appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty Albany.

JULY 18.—Lieut. C. H. Fischer detached duty in charge Branch Hydrographic Office, Buffalo, N.Y.; to duty Virginia, as ordnance officer.

Lieut. L. A. Cotten detached duty Virginia, and continue treatment naval hospital, Boston, Mass.

Ensign C. B. Mayo to duty Scorpion.

Ensign E. A. Lofquist detached duty Amphitrite; to duty California.

Chief Bttn. J. A. Smith, retired, detached duty Branch Hydrographic Office, Baltimore, Md.; to home.

JULY 19.—Capt. G. E. Burd, J. E. Craven, J. J. Knapp, J. H. Oliver, J. H. Shipley, J. Hood commissioned captains in the Navy from July 1, 1910.

Lieut. Comdr. W. B. Tardy commissioned a lieutenant commander in the Navy from July 1, 1910.

Lieut. R. C. Smith commissioned a lieutenant (junior grade) and lieutenant in the Navy from Jan. 31, 1910.

Lieuts. (Jr. Gr.) W. L. Friedell, N. H. Goss, E. S. Robinson commissioned lieutenants (junior grade) in the Navy from Jan. 31, 1910.

Midshipman C. E. Battle, jr., detached duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; to duty North Carolina.

Midshipman H. A. Flannigan detached duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; to duty Connecticut.

Chief Bttn. K. Rundquist detached duty Panther; to duty Patapasco.

Bttn. J. Law when discharged treatment naval hospital, Boston, Mass.; to duty Panther.

Chief Gun W. A. Oble to duty navy yard, Washington, D.C.

Paymr. Clerk W. J. Durkee appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.

JULY 20.—Comdr. W. R. Shoemaker detached duty com-

mand Chester; to duty as Chief of Staff, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, on Connecticut.

Comdr. B. C. Decker detached duty Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.; to duty command Chester.

Comdr. W. A. Gill detached duty command Texas and duty navy yard, Charleston, S.C.; to duty command Colorado.

Comdr. A. L. Key detached duty as Chief of Staff, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, on Connecticut, and will continue on leave.

Lieut. E. A. Swanson detached duty command Preble; to duty in command of the Third Torpedo Division, U.S. Pacific Torpedo Fleet, and duty command Lawrence.

Lieut. M. K. Metcalf detached duty command Third Torpedo Division, U.S. Pacific Torpedo Fleet, and duty in command Lawrence; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. J. G. E. S. Culp detached duty command Goldsborough; to duty command Preble.

Ensign F. T. Chew detached duty Lawrence; to duty Preble.

Ensign L. F. Welch detached duty Rowan; to command Goldsborough.

Chief Gun. J. H. Lohman to duty Navy training station, Newport, R.I.

Chief Carp. C. P. Hand to duty navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

JULY 21.—Capt. C. C. Rogers detached duty navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.; to home.

Comdr. H. P. Jones to duty navy yard, Washington, D.C.

Comdr. W. A. Edgar to duty on Asiatic Station.

Lieut. Comdr. F. A. Traut detached duty North Carolina; to temporary duty office of Naval Intelligence, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Ensign L. B. Bernheim detached duty Nebraska; to duty Culgoa.

Cable from the Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Asiatic Fleet, dated Darien, July 21:

Midshipman M. J. Peterson discharged treatment naval hospital, Canacao, P.I.; to duty Dale.

Med. Insp. O. Diehl detached duty as fleet surgeon, U.S. Asiatic Fleet, on Charleston, and en route home.

First Lieut. J. P. Wilcox, U.S.M.C., to naval hospital, Canacao, P.I., for treatment.

Carp. T. McGlone, retired, died at Brooklyn, N.Y., July 16.

The South Dakota assigned to duty with Second Division, Pacific Fleet.

The Prairie, now at New Orleans, has been ordered to Hampton Roads; Provincetown, New York, for liberty; and to Guantanamo; thence to the east coast of Central America.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

JULY 14.—Col. George Richards, paymaster, granted leave of absence for one month from including July 18, 1910.

Major H. C. Reisinger, A.P.M., granted leave of absence for one month from including Aug. 1, 1910.

Capt. J. C. Beaumont appointed judge advocate of general court-martial, navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., vice Capt. N. P. Vulte, relieved.

JULY 18 AND 19.—Orders for July 18 and part of July 19 will be found on page 1397.

JULY 19.—Second Lieut. G. W. Martin detached headquarters, U.S.M.C., to Marine Officers' School, Port Royal, S.C., for inspection.

Second Lieut. E. N. McClellan qualified for promotion to the next higher grade.

JULY 20.—Capt. J. N. Wright granted leave for twenty days from date of acceptance.

Capt. R. M. Cuts appointed president of general court-martial at Marine Officers' School, Port Royal, S.C.

Capt. W. A. Pickering and 1st Lieut. C. B. Vogel appointed members of general court-martial at Marine Officers' School, Port Royal, S.C.

First Lieut. R. L. Denig granted leave for twenty-nine days from including Aug. 1, 1910.

Second Lieuts. John Dixon, Oliver Floyd, M. R. Thacher, H. L. Smith and C. O. Riner appointed members of general court-martial at Marine Officers' School, Port Royal, S.C.

Second Lieut. H. M. Butler appointed judge advocate of general court-martial at Marine Officers' School, Port Royal, S.C.

JULY 21.—Major W. C. Neville appointed member of marine examining board, marine barracks, Washington, D.C., to fill vacancy.

Capt. J. M. Salladay granted leave for one month from date of acceptance.

Second Lieut. A. J. White granted leave for one month from including Aug. 1, 1910.

G.O. No. 47, Hqs. U.S.M.C., Jan. 13, 1910, is amended by adding, under the heading "North Atlantic Inspection District" in paragraph 3 the following: Manchester, N.H.: Recruiting District of New Hampshire.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

Secretary of the Treasury—Franklin MacVeach.

Chief of Division, R.C.S.—Capt. Worth G. Ross, Commandant.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE ORDERS.

JULY 18.—Third Lieut. of Engrs. A. H. Bixby granted thirty days leave commencing Aug. 2.

JULY 19.—Engineer-in-Chief, A. McAllister ordered to New York, N.Y., on official business.

Const. W. C. Besselièvre ordered to New York, N.Y., on official business.

Second Lieut. H. E. Rideout ordered to the Mohawk for temporary duty.

Capt. of Engrs. J. H. Chalker detached from the Thetis and ordered to Port Townsend, Wash.

Capt. Commandant W. G. Ross ordered to proceed to New York, New Bedford, Boston and Portland on official business.

Advices have been received in Washington that Cadet L. V. Saville was taken with typhoid fever on board the revenue cutter training ship Itasca. His condition was not regarded as serious, but on June 27, through the courtesy of Admiral Sir William H. May, R.N., commander of the English Channel squadron, the cadet was transferred to the naval hospital at Portland, England. Cadet Saville's home is in Washington.

Reports from the revenue cutter training ship Itasca indicate that the cadets are receiving marked attention at Portland, England, from the British navy. Capt. W. B. E. Jacobs exchanged official visits with the commandant of the squadron of the English Channel. The privileges of visiting the British battleships was accorded the cadets of the Itasca, and they were given every opportunity to witness the operations of the British fleet.

The revenue cutter McCulloch, Capt. George M. Daniels commanding, participated in the Fourth of July celebration at Avalon, Cataline Islands, Cal. One of the most interesting features of the exercises was a boat race between two boat crews of the cutter. A trophy of a \$100 purse was awarded to the winning crew.

The revenue cutter Forward, 1st Lieut. J. L. Maher commanding, according to unofficial advices, on July 12 succeeded in releasing the American schooner Fannie Palmer, of Boston, from the Salt Key Bank, in the Straits of Florida, where she went ashore. The schooner was not seriously harmed, and proceeded on her way to Boston.

The revenue cutter Tahoma, Capt. J. H. Quinan, is patrolling the sealing islands in Bering Sea. June 28 she captured the Japanese schooner Tokai Maru, with a crew of thirty-eight men, who were held on a charge of illegal sealing. The capture was made in Bering Sea, and the prisoners were taken to Unalaska for trial. Should they be convicted the schooner will be condemned and sold.

Revenue cutter Woodbury has been ordered to Portland, Me., where she will receive some minor repairs and an overhauling.

Revenue cutter Yamacraw is out on a cruise in search of a derelict, which has been reported at about latitude 40 degrees north and longitude 70 degrees west. The latest wireless reports received by the Revenue Service on Thursday, July 21, indicate that she has been unsuccessful in her search, but was in the

immediate vicinity of the place where the derelict was last reported.

Capt. Worth G. Ross, commandant of the Revenue Cutter Service, left Wednesday, July 20, on an inspection tour of the vessels in the service on the Atlantic coast. He will stop at New York, New Bedford and Portland, Me. The trip will consume ten days or two weeks.

Advices received by the Revenue Cutter Service state that the practice cutter Itasca had arrived on Thursday, July 21, at Ponta Delgada, Azores Island. She will remain at that port for five days, sailing from there to New London, Conn., at which port she will arrive about Aug. 8. The cadets will be given the liberty for a good part of twelve days at New London, after which the Itasca will go to Gardiner's Bay, L.I., for three weeks, where the cadets will drill in maneuvering small boats and in target practice.

The annual register of the Revenue Cutter Service is now in the hands of the printer. It is expected that it will be ready for distribution in the near future.

The revenue cutters Bear and Rush have been ordered to convey Walter E. Clark, Governor of Alaska, on his official trip along the coast of Alaska. The Bear is to meet the Governor at Nome as soon as she returns from the cruise in Arctic waters and is to convey him to Unalaska. From this port the Governor is to be transported to Juneau, touching at various ports along the Alaskan peninsula, and Sharnegun and other islands of southeastern Alaska.

Capt. of Engrs. J. H. Chalker has been detached from the Thetis at Honolulu, and directed to proceed to Port Townsend, Wash. It is the intention of the Department to assign Captain of Engineers Chalker to duty in connection with the construction of a wharf for the Revenue Cutter Service at Port Angeles, Wash.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ACUSHNET—Capt. C. E. Johnson. Woods Hole, Mass.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. S. B. Winram. New York, N.Y.

ANDROSOGGIN—Capt. H. M. Broadbent. Portland, Me.

APACHE—Capt. J. M. Moore. Baltimore, Md.

ARCATA—1st Lieut. W. E. W. Hall. Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—Capt. E. P. Bertholf. On Arctic cruise.

CALUMET—Master's Mate John Bradley. At New York.

CHASE—At Arrand Cove, Md. Out of commission.

COLFAX—Station ship. Arrand Cove, Md.

DAVEY—Master's Mate H. S. Manson. New Orleans, La.

FORWARD—1st Lieut. J. L. Maher. At Key West, Fla.

GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. J. G. Berry. San Francisco.

GRESHAM—Capt. P. U. Ueberroth. Boston, Mass.

GUTHRIE—Master's Mate J. R. Dunn. Baltimore, Md.

HARTLEY—1st Lieut. J. G. Berry. San Francisco.

HUDSON—Master's Mate J. A. Bradley. At New York.

ITASCA—Practice cutter. Capt. W. V. E. Jacobs. On practice cruise.

McCULLOCH—Capt. G. M. Daniels. San Francisco, Cal.

MACKINAC—Lieut. P. H. Scott. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

MANHATTAN—Master's Mate J. E. Bradley. New York.

MANNING—Capt. G. L. Carter. On Arctic cruise.

MOHAWK—1st Lieut. W. M. Munter. Tompkinsville, N.Y.

MORRILL—Capt. B. L. Reed. Detroit, Mich.

ONONDAGA—Capt. J. C. Cantwell. Norfolk, Va.

PAMLICO—Capt. F. M. Dunwoody. Newbern, N.C.

PERRY—Capt. F. J. Haake. On Alaskan cruise.

RESE—Capt. D. F. A. de Otte. On Alaskan cruise.

SEMINOLE—Capt. R. O. Crisp. Norfolk, Va.

SENeca—Capt. G. C. Carmine. Tompkinsville, N.Y.

TAHOMA—Capt. J. H. Quinan. On Alaskan cruise.

THOMHISH—Capt. F. A. Levis. Neath Bay, Wash.

THETIS—Capt. C. S. Cochran. Honolulu, Hawaii.

TUSCARORA—Capt. K. W. Perry. Milwaukee, Wis.

WINNICKMET—Lieut. of Engrs. H. L. Boyd. Boston, Mass.

WINDOM—1st Lieut. A. L. Gamble. Galveston, Texas.

WOODBURY—Capt. F. S. Van Boskerck. Eastport, Me.

YAMACRAW—Capt. H. B. West. Savannah, Ga.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., July 16, 1910.

The card club last week was entertained by Mrs. Nicholson. Mrs. Guilfoyle won the prize. Col. and Mrs. Hunter gave a delightful supper last week for Col. and Mrs. Guilfoyle, Col. and Mrs. Hoyle, Col. and Mrs. Kendall, Major Cameron, and Capt. and Mrs. Booth and Mrs. Carter, their daughter, who has been their guest for several weeks. All enjoyed playing bridge. Mrs. Hoyle and Major Cameron winning the prizes. Wednesday of last week the Bridge Club met at Mrs. Guilfoyle's; the prizes were won by Mrs. Guilfoyle and Major Haynes.

Major Clark and Captain Taylor, Pay Dept., arrived last week, Wednesday, and were the guests of Col. and Mrs. Hunter. Gen. and Mrs. Ward entertained with a luncheon Thursday in honor of Colonel Patterson, of the British army; other guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Shannon, Lieut. and Mrs. James A. Shannon gave a luncheon for Colonel Patterson. Among their guests were Col. and Mrs. Hoyle, Col. and Mrs. Guilfoyle entertained with a dinner for Colonel Patterson.

Mrs. W. V. Carter, daughter of Mrs. Hunter, left last Saturday for Des Moines, Iowa, where her husband is stationed. Mrs. Hoyle gave a dinner Saturday in honor of Lieutenant Higley's birthday. Lieut. R. H. Lewis, 6th F.A., left Monday on a hunting trip in old Mexico. Lieut. and Mrs. Kendrick and their two daughters left this week for Barnesville, Ga., where Lieutenant Kendrick will spend most of his leave. Lieut. and Mrs. T. Donaldson Sloan are enjoying a delightful leave, spent at Long Island as guests of Lieutenant Sloan's parents.

An order issued by Brig. Gen. F. K. Ward, commandant at Fort Riley, prohibits the exhibition of the Jeffries-Johnson fight films on the military reservation. A moving picture show is in operation at the post and the managers contemplated showing the films. The order was issued to prevent race trouble between the white and the negro troops.

FORT D. A. RUSSELL.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., July 17, 1910.

The post is very quiet, with all the troops at maneuver camp. Several afternoon affairs have been given lately. The luncheon Saturday by Mrs. A. Hirst Appel was a very delightful occasion. The guests were Mrs. N. C. Thomas and Mrs. Noll, of Cheyenne, Mrs. V. K. Hart, Mrs. Wells, Mrs. McGrew, Mrs. Snyder, Mrs. Lindsay and Mrs. Wicker. July 12 Mrs. Irving Palmer was hostess at a pretty reception, given for her mother, Mrs. Chapman, of New York. Mrs. Carnahan assisted in receiving, and in the dining room were Mrs. Blatchford, Mrs. Tanner, Mrs. Tompkins, Mrs. Shute, Misses Williams, Fernandez and Stull. In honor of the visiting mothers, Mrs. Blatchford gave a luncheon, July 15, for Mes. Lindsay, Appel, Chapman, Palmer, Baggett, Wells, Wing, Eskridge, Myer, Miss Loomis and Miss Harbold and Mrs. William Masi.

Mrs. Edgar T. Collins and children are guests for the summer of Mrs. James H. Van Horn. Mrs. Van Horn entertained at a pretty reception for Mrs. Collins, July 9. Assisting were Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Carnahan, Miss Williams, Miss Fernandez and Mrs. Tanner. Delicious refreshments were served and a large number of guests were present. Mrs. William Kelly's luncheon, July 15, was a pleasant happening. There were covers for Mrs. Appel, Mrs. Chipman, Mrs. Palmer, Mrs. Parsons, Mrs. V. K. Hart and Mrs. Taylor.

Mrs. E. N. Jones will spend the summer at Russell, having taken a suite in the bachelor building. Mrs. James B. Erwin and Miss Erwin are recent arrivals. Mrs. Robert C. Humber was a guest for a few days, with Lieutenant Humber, of Brig. Gen. Ralph W. Hoyt. Mrs. Humber going out to the Pacific coast, while the troops are at camp. Mrs. Van Horn entertained at five hundred for Mrs. Collins, July 13. Chaplain Stull came in from camp for a short visit during the week. Captains Carnahan and McConnell have returned from Nevada,

Mo., where they have been instructing the state Militia. Capt. John S. Battle left for Pole Mountain, July 17. Mrs. Gerald C. Brant entertained at bridge, July 15.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Tex., July 16, 1910.

Three companies of the 2d Battalion, 23d Inf., with the regimental band, in command of Col. Alfred C. Sharpe, left last week for the annual encampment at Leon Springs, Tex. They went to Del Rio, Tex., by rail and march from there, over two hundred miles. One company, in command of Lieut. F. A. Turner, remained at the post to do guard duty. The officers accompanying the battalion were Colonel Sharpe, Lieut. F. S. Young, H. G. Sharpe, C. A. Thuis, H. B. Clagett, H. B. Crea, R. H. Coles and J. C. Morrow, with Dr. J. C. Daugherty, medical officer. The troops will not return to the fort until the early part of September.

Work on the field officers' quarters is going on as rapidly as possible, but they will not be completed before October.

A pleasant dinner party was given recently by Lieutenants Coles, Clagett, Thuis and Morrow, complimentary to several young lady guests from El Paso. Lieut. and Mrs. F. H. Turner were the chaperons. Mrs. Annie Porter Krause spent a few days recently at the Country Club. Mrs. Krause is a daughter of Captain Porter, formerly of the Quartermaster's Department of the Army, who was stationed in Texas many years ago.

Mrs. Thomas A. Corcoran, wife of Captain Corcoran, 15th Cav., who recently left El Paso to enter the hospital at the Presidio for treatment, is reported greatly improved, and is expected to return here and remain with her sisters, the Misses Hague, until her husband's return from the Philippines.

At the Fourth of July services, held in El Paso in Cleveland Park, the exercises, were opened by Col. Alfred C. Sharpe, 23d Inf., and during the day and evening the regimental band played both in the city and at Washington Park, where a fine display of fireworks was held.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Tex., July 16, 1910.

One of the largest camps of instruction ever held in the Southwest will be at Leon Springs for the next few weeks. Four companies of the 23d Infantry, 143 enlisted men and six commissioned officers, in command of Lieut. Col. E. F. Glenn, arrived at Fort Sam Houston from Fort McIntosh, to commence their 250-mile practice march, which will end at Leon Springs, where the encampment is to be held.

Lieut. E. St. John Greble, jr., 3d F.A., has returned from his trip over the line of march of the 3d F.A. on their 250-mile hike; he selected camping sites and made other arrangements.

Mrs. A. McIntyre will have her cousins, Capt. and Mrs. J. A. Moore, visiting her for a month. Captain Moore will go to Leon Springs August for the maneuvers. Mrs. McIntyre and Mrs. Moore are looking forward with pleasure to their visits to the camp. Leon Springs is a charming spot for an outing and a number of the officers' wives and friends are planning trips back and forth during the encampment. Chaplain Barton W. Perry, Mrs. Perry and little daughter will visit Mexico for the summer. The chaplain will return for maneuvers at Leon Springs. Mrs. Perry and Miss Perry will remain until October.

Miss Octavia Bull gave a pretty luncheon in honor of her guest, Miss Annette Schmitt, this week. Mrs. D. L. Walker has gone to Fort Slogum to spend the summer. Mrs. Joseph Dorst left via New Orleans to spend the summer in New York and other Eastern points. Captain Johnson, who goes soon to Manila, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. H. B. Johnson, of the Cavalry post.

FORT TOTTEN.

Fort Totten, N.Y., July 20, 1910.

The race for the pennant in the baseball league has narrowed down to two teams tied for first honors, the 18th and 87th Companies, C.A.C. The 82d had been in the lead, but erratic ball lost them two games to the 87th last week, scores 10 to 8 and 13 to 6, putting them out of the running. Bitter, of the 87th, did excellent work in the box, and it is rumored that one of the big league teams have a scout keeping track of his work.

Major Harris left for Fort Wetherill, R.I., to take command of that post during the maneuvers. Capt. Kenneth G. Masteller, C.A.C., left yesterday for Boston, to act as inspector-instructor of the Massachusetts National Guard. Lieuts. Loren H. Call and Townsend F. Dodd, C.A.C., newly appointed from civil life, have joined the post.

On Saturday, the 16th, a bouncing baby girl arrived at Electrician Sergt. and Mrs. John W. Daly's quarters.

Lieut. H. J. Hallett, M.R.C., has gone to Pittsburgh, Pa., on a brief leave.

The 81st and 165th Companies, C.A.C., returned to-day from service practice at Fort Mansfield, R.I. The 165th made a fine record, five hits out of twenty at 6,000 yards with 5-inch rapid fire guns. The 165th, under command of Lieut. T. F. Dodd, leaves to-morrow for Fort Jay, N.Y., for temporary duty, relieving the 12th Band and 114th Company. Lieutenant Smith left Fort Hancock, N.J., where he is attached to the 18th Company for service practice.

FORT MCINTOSH.

Fort McIntosh, Laredo, Tex., July 17, 1910.

On the Fourth the officers of the post were invited to meet the gentlemen of Laredo at a "smoker" and to await the returns of the Jeffries-Johnson prize-fight. In the evening some of the officers had fireworks, which were sent off toward the parade ground from the various houses which form a semicircle around it. The effect was very pretty, indeed.

Lieut. and Mrs. Hoffman entertained the Misses Glenn, Lieutenants Miller and Catron at dinner on July 6. Mrs. Noble, Mrs. and Miss Finely and Mrs. MacMillan were the guests of Major and Mrs. Grubbs at dinner on the 8th. Major and Mrs. Grubbs again entertained at dinner on the 12th, the guests being Col. and Mrs. Glenn and family.

In the record shooting that was held on July 11, there was one expert rifleman, the fourth in the Army. The two companies came back from the range on the night of the 11th. The troops left July 14 at 5:30 a.m. for the maneuver camp at Leon Springs, near San Antonio. They went by rail instead of marching and will make the practice march there until the maneuvers, which begin on Aug. 1 and continue through that month. Mrs. MacMillan went on the troop train as far as San Antonio, from which point she will continue to San Francisco, where she will visit her father and mother, Col. and Mrs. Ladd. Mrs. Noble, Mrs. and Miss Finely left that same morning for Mexico City. Mrs. Glenn and family, Mrs. Grubbs and her mother, Mrs. Egan, and Lieut. and Mrs. Hoffman are the only people left in the post. Co. A, under Lieutenant Hoffman, has been left at Fort McIntosh.

FORT LINCOLN.

Fort Lincoln, Bismarck, N.D., July 17, 1910.

Mrs. F. A. Dale and little Miss Andray Dale left the post July 11 for Tacoma, Wash., where they will be until September. Mrs. Jepson, wife of Lieut. W. F. C. Jepson, also left for her home in Tacoma, where she will spend the summer as the guest of her mother. The post will be deserted when the troops leave, as there will be only one company left. Mrs. George A. Herbst, Mrs. Koehler and Mrs. Merritt are the last remaining.

Lieut. H. C. Michie, M.R.C., arrived on July 11, on temporary duty during the absence of Major F. A. Dale, who accompanies the 14th Infantry to American Lake, Wash. Mrs. Herbst is looking forward to the arrival of her sister, who will spend the summer with her.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., July 21, 1910.

A large squad of fourth class men have reported to Lieut. Fred H. Poter, U.S.N., for the purpose of forming a baseball nine to play a series among the divisions. There will also be a tennis tournament and a series of swimming matches open to members of the class during the summer.

The family of Paym. Gen. Thomas J. Cowie, U.S.N., formerly residents of the Naval Academy, No. 10 Sampson Row, have moved to Washington, where they now reside at "The Highlands." Mrs. John Gray and her sister, Mrs. E. D. Pusey, have returned from a visit to their sister, Mrs. Zane, wife of Capt. A. V. Zane, U.S.N., of the Portsmouth Navy Yard. Professor Zimmerman, bandmaster at the Naval Academy, who was operated upon last week for water on the knee-cap, is doing well.

Mrs. Blakely, wife of Lieut. C. A. Blakely, U.S.N., in command of the torpedo boat Macdonough, who has been spending several weeks with her aunt, Mrs. William Munford, has left to join her husband in Newport, R. I. Commodore and Mrs. Valentine S. Nelson and their daughter will arrive here shortly from California. Commodore Nelson has recently been retired.

The Artesian well recently bored at the Naval Academy is a great success. It has a depth of 602 feet, and contrary to the usual course of deep wells in this section, gives a very pure supply. Generally the water tapped in this formation is highly impregnated with sulphur and iron. The present well is only tintured with a slight taste of iron. The authorities have sunk a two-inch pipe over 300 feet into the main pipe, and by a blast of air from the Naval Academy power house are able to increase the flow from fifty gallons a minute to 450, and can fill one of their large reservoirs, holding 622,000 gallons, in eleven hours.

The Ogde Mansion, one of the colonial residences of Annapolis, owned by the estate of the late Mrs. Porter, wife of Commodore Theodor Porter, U.S.N., is now being renovated, for use by a number of bachelor officers of the Naval Academy, who formerly occupied the residence of Colonel Head, deceased, late of the U.S. Army, located on Murray Hill, Spa Creek, Annapolis.

The torpedo boat Bagley, which arrived this afternoon and is at the Naval Academy wharf, carries in plain view, on a specially constructed platform on her bow, the hitherto mysterious air craft of Congressman Butler Ames. Just when the formal tests of the aeroplane will be made awaits a consultation between the inventor and Comdr. Walter F. Worthington, who has charge of the naval experimental station here, under which the tests will be conducted. The odd air craft is reported to have acted well in informal trials during the trip from Washington to Annapolis. The motor was operated from the Bagley dynamo, and revolved the eight-foot cylinders of light wood and canvas, which are the main feature. It is claimed that the machine easily raised the motor, weighing about three hundred pounds, and four or five hundred pounds of lead piled upon the platforms attached by ropes to the machine. The Ames airship is along entirely new lines. Its main features are the cylinders of canvas which flank the motor, with axis at right angles to the direction in which the vessel is to be propelled. They are about eight feet in diameter and twice their length. Short planes, also of canvas, extend as tangents from the cylinder, and a canvas rim about a foot and a half wide extends from both ends of each cylinder. The portion of the machinery designed to give forward motion will not yet be installed. The lifting power seems to be entirely disconnected, in which it differs from the aeroplane type, and to be centered in the revolving cylinders. Weighed bars of lead piled on platforms attached to the machine will give the exact lifting power under the known power. From this data calculations as to the size and power of motor necessary to drive it can be made. The next step will be to test the machine as to its forward motion and its stability and dirigibility. Whether these tests will be continued under naval auspices is to be determined.

Midshipmen Charlton Eugene Battles and Howard Adams Flanigan, members of the class of 1910, who were given a re-examination on July 19, received their diplomas of graduation. Midshipman Battles was ordered to the Massachusetts, now with the practice squadron, foreign waters, and Midshipman Flanigan was ordered to the North Carolina. The cases of Thomas Ashcroft Nicholson and Herbert O. Rausch, also members of the graduating class who were given a re-examination, have not yet been disposed of.

The authorities at Washington have made recognition of the heroism of Hospital Apprentice Buford E. Kirwin and Private of Marine Peter Foy, in this city last March, in saving the lives of two young Cubans, Zayas and Mercer, students of St. John's College, who were almost drowned through the upsetting of a canoe. Silver medals have been awarded to Kirwin and Foy.

Thomas Cross Slingluff, of Baltimore, Md., who was admitted to the new fourth class on July 15, is the brother of the famous "Tubby" Slingluff—Midan. Frank Slingluff, jr., U.S.N., who for the four years he was at the Academy held down the job in the center of the football line of scrimmage against all comers. Other candidates admitted July 15 were Augustus W. Walker, Idaho, and Charles D. Swain, Mass. Candidates sworn in July 16 were Arthur E. Will, Ind., and William A. Heard, Texas.

The following were added to the new fourth class July 21: Francis K. O'Brien, D.C.; Leon L. Alford, La.; Edwin T. Short, H.T.

For what is charged to have been insubordination, Midan. John Tucker Harman, jr., of Virginia, has been recommended for dismissal from the Naval Academy by Captain Bowyer. Harman was formerly a member of the present third class, but resigned because of failure in studies, and entered the new class by qualifying in the recent physical examinations. It is stated that at drill he did not execute a certain movement because he had "a stitch in his side" at the time; but for some reason failed to explain to the officer the cause of his inability to execute the order given him. It is charged that he "answered the officer back" when he was called to account.

Midshipman A. J. Wolf, of New York, a newly admitted member of the fourth class, has 100 demerits, one-third the number to bilge him, as a result of an attempt to run him. Some time ago one of his classmates put on a first classman's jacket and coming into a room where there were a number of fourth classmen, he commanded in gruff tones all hands "to turn their faces to the wall." All obeyed, but later, when Midshipman Wolf looked around, he found everyone else face outward; it had only been one of his class playing a joke upon him. But this put him on his guard, so when a first classman asked him initials Wolf, thinking he was being run, refused to answer, and again refused a second first classman. On an investigation being had, Midshipman Wolf was given fifty demerits in each case.

NAVAL ACADEMY FOURTH CLASS.

Annapolis, Md., July 21, 1910.

The new fourth class of the Naval Academy, which now numbers 206 members, is nearly completed. There are a few candidates yet to be examined physically, or who have already been examined and will be allowed a re-examination, having failed on account of some slight defect which may be remedied. The class will certainly not contain more than 215 members, and may not go over 210. This is considerably below the figure for a number of years past. The list to date is:

Andrew H. Adams, Mo.; Leon C. Alford, La.; Charles F. Angel, N.Y.; Daniel S. Appleton, Ga.; J. C. Arnold, Pa.; Marshall B. Arnold, Mo.; George S. Arvine, at-large, Va.; Allen W. Ashbrook, Ky.; William DeW. Austin, Ky.

Wilder DeP. Baker, Mich.; Alfred H. Balsley, N.C.; Warner W. Bayley, D.C.; William K. Beard, Fla.; Leighton D. Beckett, Ia.; Albert G. Berry, jr., D.C.; James D. Balck, O.; Lawrence

J. B. Baldes, Md.; George H. Blankenship, Ga.; James E. Boak, Pa.; Albert A. Brand, jr., Ind.; John H. Brown, jr., Pa.; Thomas L. Brown, Pa.; S. Brown, Conn.; Charlton F. Bryant, Me.; John H. Buchanan, Tex.; Foster C. Bumpus, Mass.; William D. Bungert, N.J.; William C. Burgoyne, O.; Henry P. Burnett, Ky.; E. W. Burroughs, N.Y.

Malcolm W. Callahan, Tenn.; Charles B. Carey, N.Y.; Robert W. Carey, jr., Mo.; Edmund A. Center, H.T.; Kemp C. Christian, La.; Vincent I. Clark, Pa.; Edward I. Cochran, Pa.; Milton P. Cohen, Ga.; Colin Collins, Md.; Richard O. Connolly, Ill.; William A. Corn, Utah; John M. Creighton, Pa.; Rodney E. Crowley, Ia.

Ralph C. Dairs, Ill.; B. L. Dambroushi, Ill.; William A. Dasley, Ga.; Noel Davis, Utah; Donald W. Davidson, Ind.; Raymond A. Deming, Conn.; Randolph Dickens, Va.; Thomas F. Downey, Mass.; Thomas L. Doyle, Neb.; Greene W. Dugger, jr., Ala.; Robert A. Dyer, N.Y.

Fred M. Earley, Vt.; Alexander R. Earley, jr., Md.; Edward Ellsburg, Colo.; Herbert G. Esden, Ia.

Robert W. Ferrell, Va.; Paul W. Fletcher, R.I.; Frank G. Foreman, Ky.; William V. Fox, Pa.; Conrad D. Fry, Ill.

Wallis Gearing, Md.; R. P. Gilchrist, Mo.; Charles T. L. Gladden, Md.; Henry W. Gottschalk, Wis.; Martin Griffin, Mass.

William S. Hacton, Pa.; Francis J. Hagan, Pa.; John I. Hale, Tenn.; John T. Harman, jr., Va.; William R. Harrill, Tenn.; Raymond S. Hatch, Wis.; Rudolph F. Haas, Neb.; Robert W. Hayler, Ind.; Austin H. Hawley, Ala.; William A. Heard, Tex.; Henry F. Heck, Mo.; Arthur H. Henderson, Mich.; Zina B. Hoffman, Ill.; George Howe, Mich.; Henry W. Hoyt, Fla.

Donner L. Ingram, Ind.; Julian D. Ivey, Ga.

Horace H. Jalbert, R.I.; Joseph J. Jenkinson, Ind.; Carl H. Jones, Ala.

Charles F. Kelter, O.; Oliver C. Kessing, Ind.; Benjamin L. Killmaster, Mich.; Charles A. E. King, Md.; Sidney W. Kirtland, Fla.

Arthur Ladd, N.C.; William J. Larson, Mich.; Thomas C. Latimore, Tenn.; John N. Laycock, Mass.; Henry P. Leonard, jr., Pa.; William J. Lohndey, Minn.; Burr F. Loveless, Ind.; Thomas M. Luby, N.J.; Robert P. Luker, Ill.; George H. Lynott, Mo.

Clinton I. McClure, Kas.; James A. McCown, Tex.; Lee R. McCutcheon, Tenn.; Lewis H. McDonald, O.; Charles A. McGowan, Me.; Joseph T. McGuigan, Okla.; Clarence J. McReavey, Wash.; William E. Malloy, Tex.; John F. Maloney, N.Y.; George C. Manning, D.C.; Adrian R. Marron, Colo.; C. F. Martin, S.C.; George Marvell, Md.; Robert H. Maury, Va.; Ralph T. Maschem, S.C.; Charles H. Mecum, N.J.; Harry B. Meredith, Tex.; J. J. Milbourne, W. Va.; Harvey C. Mittenford, O.; Samuel G. Moore, Tex.; Julius M. Moss, Miss.; John C. Moyer, Ind.; William H. Myers, Pa.

Thomas T. Nash, Va.; George P. Neiley, Mass.; Gordon W. Nelson, N.Y.; William M. Nichols, S.C.; Frank E. Norment, S.C.; Francis K. O'Brien, D.C.; Archibald N. Offley, Md.; George Outlon, Cal.

Benjamin H. Page, Idaho; Edward C. Palmer, Ia.; D. P. Pearson, Tex.; E. D. Peck, Wis.; Fred E. Pelton, Colo.; Ralph G. Penoyer, Mo.; Frank G. Percival, Ia.; Russell E. Perry, N.H.; W. S. Popham, jr., N.J.; Frederick D. Powers, Ia.

Sherrad H. Quarles, Ala.

William H. Rabem, O.; Thomas D. Raddock, S.C.; Oscar B. Ralls, Ala.; Byron B. Ralston, O.; Herbert J. Raym, Tenn.; Fred G. Richards, D.C.; Swift Richey, Mich.; Joseph R. Ridman, Nev.; Morton L. Ring, N.H.; Douglas B. Roben, Mich.; Seacord Roberts, Ill.; William F. Roehl, Wash.; Albert R. Ross, Wash.; John K. Ross, Tex.; Charles E. Rosendahl, Tex.; Donald Royce, Mich.; Theodore D. Ruddock, S.C.; Roy W. Russell, N.D.

Henry P. Samson, N.Y.; Wyman R. Scott, Mass.; Hamilton P. Seairight, Tex.; Karl B. Shears, N.Y.; Edwin T. Short, H.T.; Thomas C. Slingluff, Md.; Herman A. Spangle, O.; Robert C. Starke, Ill.; Louis J. Stecher, Neb.; D. M. Steece, Minn.; Simon C. Stengel, Wis.; Wyman W. Sterling, N.C.; D. M. Stuce, Minn.; Charles D. Swain, Mass.; Robert P. Swanton, N.Y.

Alfred P. H. Tawressey, N.J.; Joseph J. Teter, W. Va.; Arnest C. Thomas, Pa.; Frank P. Thomas, Tenn.; Luther J. Tillery, N.C.; C. A. Tolman, Alaska; Graham Trippe, Tex.; Stewart D. Truesdell, Okla.; Allen H. Turnage, N.C.; John L. Vaiden, Ala.; Thomas N. Vincent, Cal.

Augustus W. Walker, Idaho; John B. Waller, Va.; Donald P. Washburn, N.Y.; Theodore D. Westfall, O.; Zeno W. Wickes, N.Y.; Arthur E. Will, Ind.; John B. Wilmarth, S.D.; George B. Wilson, Va.; Stanley L. Wilson, Mass.; Lloyd J. Witte, S.D.; John S. Winslow, O.; Arnold J. Wolf, N.Y.; James M. Wolf, Kas.; Malcolm M. Worrell, Va.

Philip W. Yeatman, Va.; Grover C. Young, S.D.

Paul L. Zesbaugh, Minn.

GETTYSBURG MANEUVER CAMP.

Gettysburg, Pa., July 21, 1910.

Saturday last marked the completion of the second instruction period, and the New Jersey troops, 2d and 3d Regts. of Infantry and Battery B, Field Art., left on Sunday; while the 9th, 12th and 13th Pennsylvania troops, Battery B, Field Art., and Squadron A, got away on Monday. The men left cheering the camp and with every evidence of having enjoyed and profited by their stay. Both the Pennsylvania and New Jersey troops won laurels for their display of interest and for strict observance of camp sanitary regulations.

The health of the camp continues fine. There are several cases of cramps, due to overindulgence in unripe fruit, mixed with ice cream on overheated stomachs.

Capt. William K. Naylor, 9th Inf., was thrown from his horse on Friday last and broke his collarbone. He was sent to the Walter Reed Hospital, took his painful mishap as an ordinary occurrence and expects to be back before the conclusion of the exercises. Captain Naylor was reading his field map when his horse stumbled and fell, throwing him sharply against a boulder. The only other mishap was the breaking of a leg by Pvt. Alfred M. Crawford, Battery B, F.A., on Saturday, when he was visiting batteries as so zealous they take chances that would be a credit to actual war conditions. Crawford was made comfortable at the stationary hospital and taken home with his own men on Monday.

Owing to the lateness of the war game, at General Wetherpoon's request Co. B, Signal Corps, originally ordered here from the 15th to 31st, will go direct to Pine Camp.

Capt. George A. Nugent, C.A.C., camp signal officer, is maintaining a most excellent field telephone service, assisted by Lieut. Everett N. Bowman, 4th Inf. Capt. Merch B. Stewart, 8th Inf., has been ordered here to demonstrate the new individual equipment of the Infantry soldier. Capt. William R. Davis, Med. Corps, had somewhat of a shock by a lightning flash which struck a tree a few days ago. Majors Wendell C. Neville and David D. Porter, Capt. Harry R. Lay and Hugh L. Matthews, U.S.M.C., who spent a week at camp, returned to Washington on Saturday.

Sunday opened up with a heavy shower, hard on the troops entraining for home, but refreshing for the camp, as it made the day one of complete rest.

There is now quite a little colony of the families of the War College clerks in the neighborhood of headquarters. Mrs. Austin and little Bliss Austin, wife and son of Mr. H. A. Austin, arrived Saturday; Mr. M. Bartow Mercer has had his family with him; Mrs. Billard, wife of Mr. George C. Billard, arrived on Monday. There are many attractive farm homes in the vicinity which furnish ideal outing places, and the clerks were not slow to appreciate it.

The maneuver of July 16 represented a Red Army moving north, east of the maneuver area. A Red detachment was ordered to start at noon, to cover the left flank, Blue forces being reported along the railroad east of Granite Hill. The Blue Army was moving south, to the east of the maneuver area, to cover the right flank. Red forces were reported southeast of Bonneauville. The Red Army was commanded by Brig. Gen. C. B. Dougherty, Pennsylvania Brigade, and consisted of the 9th, 12th and 13th Pa. Inf., one battery, F.A., Squadron A (three troops) Pa. Cavalry, one company Engineers and half

an ambulance company. The Blue Army was commanded by Brig. Gen. Dennis F. Collins, New Jersey Brigade, and was composed of 2d and 29th U.S. Inf., 3d N.J. Inf., one battery, 3d F.A., 15th U.S. Cav., one company of Engineers and half an ambulance company. The battle raged from noon until about four p.m., with honors about evenly divided, the Organized Militia showing up to splendid advantage.

Major Charles R. Reynolds, Med. Corps, has reported. His arrival has been delayed owing to duties on the retiring board in Washington. Major Godfrey H. McDonald, 9th Cav., has been appointed inspector. Brig. Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, was a guest of headquarters Sunday. The 1st Troop, New Jersey, the "Essex Troop," arrived on the 16th, to remain until the 23d.

Cadet David M. Crawford, U.S.M.A., who voluntarily proffered his services at camp during his furlough, returned to his home on the 15th. He rendered valuable service and gained much practical knowledge.

The new system of giving the money value of rations to organizations, which went into effect on July 1, has found approval everywhere, and especially by the Militia, who, as a rule bring large quantities of food from their home stations. The payment of cash in lieu of rations not required enables them to buy to great advantage in the open market, especially in this fine truck garden country. The Regulars are also benefited, as at their home stations economical purchases may often be made. It also gives opportunity to vary the mess, doing away with the sometimes monotonous ration. The emergency ration has met with praise during its use here. The compressed coffee is of better grade than the issue article and the bacon could not be surpassed. This seems to be the universal opinion and will be the subject of a report to be made by Capt. Morton J. Henry, Chief Commissary of the camp.

Major Carl Reichman, 24th Inf., arrived on the 19th to complete a part of the War College course. He was originally listed for headquarters staff here, but at request of the Commanding General, Department of the East, was reluctantly surrendered by General Wetherpoon to go to Pine Camp as chief umpire.

The camp is infested with camp followers peddling everything from chancier hats to decorated tooth-picks. Souvenir articles are limited to the main roads and no tent to tent selling is permitted. Selling of liquor is closely watched, and only one case has come to light.

The District of Columbia and West Virginia troops arrived on Tuesday; the former remain until close of camp, West Virginia returning on the 27th. It is regrettable that all visiting troops could not remain as long, as a week is too short for the instruction work. The D.C. soldiers include the 1st and 2d Regiments of Infantry, 1st Separate Battalion, Signal Corps, 1st Battery, Field Artillery and Ambulance Company, formed in a brigade commanded by General Harries. The West Virginia troops consist of the 1st and 2d Regiments of Infantry and Medical Corps; the 1st commanded by Col. Clarence F. Joffe, and the 2d by Col. Charles E. Morrison. The new men present a fine appearance, are well disciplined and have displayed much energy.

A cool wave followed the heat of the past week, and had a tendency to diminish in a slight degree the "fifty-seven varieties" of bugs which infest the camp.

The Staff of Brig. Gen. George H. Harries includes Lieut. Col. Samuel E. Smiley, Majors C. Fred Cook, William S. Hodges, Leroy W. Herron, Capt. Edward M. Nevils, Major E. H. Neymeyer, Lieutenant Colonel Reichelderfer. The 1st D.C. is commanded by Col. Charles H. Orannd; the 2d by Col. Richard D. Simms; the 1st Separate Battalion by Major Arthur Brooks; 1st Battery, F.A. by Capt. Charles J. Fox; Signal Corps by 1st Lieut. R. N. Barker; Medical Corps by Lieut. Col. L. H. Reichelderfer.

A little excitement was caused last week by the burning of the kitchen attached to the officers' mess at camp headquarters. Major J. D. Baker, jr., in charge of the mess, was equal to the emergency, and breakfast was served on time next morning. One of the Filipino mess boys was asked if there were any eggs for breakfast and replied: "No got eggs. Eggs all hard boiled last night."

BOSTON HARBOR.

Fort Revere, Hull, Mass., July 20, 1910.

The Massachusetts Naval Reserves will have the honor position in the cruise of the Naval Militia of the Atlantic seaboard states. The Bay state citizen sailors have manned the old Chicago, assigned to Comdr. Charles C. Marsh, U.S.N., commander of the cruise, as flagship. Comdr. Charles H. Parker, M.N.R., will act as chief of staff for Commander Marsh and the fleet signal officer is Lieut. W. H. McEwen, jr., of Boston.

The gunboat Machias, manned by the Connecticut Reserves, the gunboat Isla de Cuba, with the Maryland Reserves, the monitors Tonopah, manned by the 1st Battalion of New Jersey, and the Ozark, with the District of Columbia organization, complete the squadron. The itinerary will be: Arrive Gardiner's Bay, July 24; leave July 24, arriving at Fort Monroe July 26; leaving July 27, arriving at Gardiner's Bay July 29 and 30, where will be held the inspection and a report made to the Secretary of the Navy as to the efficiency of the crews. The Chicago has been anchored between Fort Warren and Fort Andrews for the past week.

On Thursday afternoon Mrs. John Rowe, of Fort Andrews, entertained at bridge, complimentary to her sister, Miss Isabel Chapman. The guests were Mrs. W. C. Davis, Mrs. Frank Long, Miss Marie Long, Mrs. Cozom J. Bartlett, Mrs. Mildred B. Pierce and Mrs. Thomas Clark. Mrs. Long won a silver pencil and Miss Long a cup and saucer. Mrs. Ridgway and Miss Ruth Ridgway came in for the refreshments after the bridge.

Lieut. Andrew F. Carter entertained at dinner on Tuesday on board the North Dakota for several of the officers, their wives and house guests. Captain Martellor, from Fort Monroe, is at Fort Warren during the maneuvers. Dr. Sherwood will be at Fort Banks from Fort Williams for ten days and will be the guest of Lieut. Wilbur Lyon. Miss Lucy Powers was the guest of Mrs. Newton on Wednesday. Mrs. Nickerson was the guest of Mrs. W. C. Davis at luncheon on Tuesday. Mrs. W. C. Davis was the guest of Mrs. A. G. Gillespie at dinner on Thursday. Lieutenant Walker, of Fort Hamilton, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Long at Fort Revere.

On Sunday afternoon a party from Fort Andrews, including Mrs. Julian Bartlett, Miss Ruth Ridgway, Lieut. and Mrs. John Rowe, Mrs. Chapman, Miss Isabel Chapman, Mr. Edward Chapman and Dr. Charles Long, went on board the floating hospital, which was anchored near Fort Andrews. There were two hundred and fifty babies and mothers on board from the North End.

The Governor of Massachusetts will come to Fort Banks to-day, where he will be received by Colonel Patterson and the officers of the garrison, and then will receive Colonel Lombard and the officers of the Coast Artillery Reserves, M.V.M. The Governor, accompanied by Colonel Patterson, Lieut. Geoffrey Bartlett, U.S.A., Colonel Lombard and Captain Woods, will inspect Fort Heath, Fort Strong, Fort Warren, Fort Revere and Fort Andrews, going on the launch Bumpus. The visit of the Governor will not interrupt the work of the Artillerymen. There will be no review or show of any kind, save the salutes.

On Saturday evening Capt. and Mrs. F. S. Long entertained at dinner in honor of Capt. Fred McDonald, Miss Rogers, Miss Dorothy Catlin, Ensign Boyce K. Muir, Ensign John R. Beardsall, Mr. Shaw, Mrs. Thompson and Miss Marie Long. After dinner the party went to the dance at the Hotel Pemberton and later Captain McDonald entertained at the Inn. Mrs. Farwell, sister of Madame Louise Homer, and her two sons are staying at the Hotel Pemberton, and on Sunday evening sung several songs, followed by duets with her husband. Mrs. William Chamberlaine left for Bar Harbor, Me., on Monday, where she will be the guest of Major Chamberlaine's sister, Mrs. Reade.

There were many visitors at the 2d Corps of Cadets' camp on July 20, about 500 witnessing the battalion parade in the evening. Capt. C. P. Vaughn was officer of the day and Lieut.

most important steps the U.S. Government could take in the training of National Guard Coast Artillery would be the selection of men at Fort Mifflin to be sent to the Coast Artillery men to perform duty, and where detachments or companies could voluntarily perform duty, during the year the entire regiments are not ordered out for Coast Artillery duty. Any members of the Coast Artillery organization should be permitted to go to the barracks and remain on duty for the twenty-four hours following. The men should be furnished with rations at the rate of one dollar a day. Since the Coast Artillery men are not men so reporting for duty would be a part of the regular army for the time being, receiving instruction with the army in detail at the gun. On Saturdays and Sundays a field officer of the National Guard could be detailed to take charge of the instruction, supervised, if necessary, by a Regular officer until the National Guard is sent to the Coast Artillery. There are numbers of officers and men who would be glad to perform this voluntary duty during the off year. While each of the commands on duty at Fort Wright performed very satisfactory duty, I believe much better results could have been accomplished if the Regular officer in command of the artillery district had been placed in the position of instructor. At present there are a number of instructors who are not up to the mark. The ordering of the officers to the artillery

school at Fort Monroe for two weeks every other year, and the organizations to rotate on the same schedules, with the voluntary work during the off year, would, I feel sure, best meet the situation."

Capt. A. B. Quarrier, senior captain of the 12th Regiment, was chosen a major by a unanimous vote at an election held in the armory on July 18. The election of the Captain was a popular one, as he has made a splendid record as the commanding officer of Co. I. He is among the crack shots of the regiment, having qualified as a distinguished expert. It is nearly ten years since Major-elect Quarrier joined the 12th as a second lieutenant in Co. E. in December, 1900. Two years later he was transferred to Co. I and reached the command of it on May 10, 1904. During that time his company has taken rank among the best in the Guard. His promotion is in succession to Major de Russey, retired.

Major J. B. Christoffel, O.O., 2d Brigade, N.G.N.Y., has long been one of the best rifle shots of the Guard, and rifle practice will lose an active force for its improvement in the retirement at his own request of this valuable officer. General Eddy, commanding the brigade, has expressed great regret at losing the services of Major Christoffel. This officer worked his way up from the ranks, having joined the 47th Regiment as a private in Co. H in 1878. Passing through the non-commissioned grades, he reached commissioned rank in 1884, became first lieutenant in 1885 and was in command of Co. D in 1887. He resigned in 1893, on May 2, but in August following he was "found once again carrying a rifle, this time as a private in Co. D. He became a first lieutenant in Co. A in 1903 and later captain; brevet major in 1904; assistant inspector, 2d Brigade, in 1908. After being rendered superannuated he was reassigned to duty Jan. 21, 1908, and was appointed major in the Ordnance Department, Oct. 28, 1908. He received the brevet of lieutenant colonel on Dec. 3, 1908.

Forty-five members of the First Co., Signal Corps, N.G.N.Y., recently enjoyed a week-end camp duty at Kissena Lake Park, L. I. Captain Hallahan was in command. In memory of the late Lieutenant Colonel Ives, captain of the company in 1894, the camp was named Camp Ives. Captain Hallahan pronounced the park an ideal camping spot.

Adjutant Gen. William Verbeck, of the state of New York, announced on July 21 that Governor Hughes has approved of special orders authorizing the organization of an Engineer division in the 3d Battalion, Naval Militia, by the commanding officer of the battalion. Such division is to be stationed in part in Buffalo and in part in Rochester.

MASSACHUSETTS.

On July 16 the Coast Artillery Corps, of Massachusetts, went to the harbor forts of Boston on an eight days' tour replete with practice at drills, heavy gun fire, range finding, target shooting, use of searchlights, and coast defense in conditions simulating war by day and night, with attacks by mine planters and other craft representing battleships, cruisers and torpedo boats. The elaborate program was prepared by Col. Robert H. Patterson, U.S.A., commanding the Artillery District of Boston, Col. Walter E. Lombard, commanding the Massachusetts Coast Artillery Corps, and other high officers acting under instructions of the War Department.

The distribution of the C.A.C. was as follows: Fort Heath, Winthrop—Headquarters, Col. Walter E. Lombard, regimental and assistant commander to Artillery district commander. Staff, adjutant, Capt. Frederic L. Woods; surgeon, Major Harry H. Hartung; paymaster, Capt. Horace B. Parker; artillery engineer, Capt. Albert L. Kendall; chaplain, George Winthrop Sargent; Coast Artillery Band; enlisted specialists and 12th Company, Fall River, Capt. David Fuller.

Fort Banks, Winthrop—8th Company, Boston, Capt. Olin D. Dickerman.

Fort Warren—Lieut. Col. Frederic S. Howes, commanding; quartermaster, Capt. Marshall S. Holbrook; ordnance officer, Capt. Frederic W. Allen; 1st Company, Boston, Capt. Joseph H. Frothingham; 4th Company, New Bedford, Capt. William Stitt, and 9th Company, Taunton, Capt. Charles K. Crowell.

Fort Strong, Long Island—Major George F. Quinby commanding; 5th Company, Chelsea, Capt. William Renfrew; 6th Company, Cambridge, Capt. B. B. Shedd, and 10th Company, Brockton, Capt. George E. Horton.

Fort Andrews, Peddocks Island—Major Norris O. Danforth commanding; 2d Company, Boston, Capt. Conrad M. Gerlach, and 3d Company, Boston, Capt. Frank S. Wilson.

Fort Revere, Hull—Major H. Dwight Garrison commanding; 7th Company, Boston, 1st Lieut. George M. King, and 11th Company, Boston, Captain Frederic M. Whiting.

One of the features of this year's tour will be a school for enlisted men who wish to qualify as first and second class gunners. They will later be examined by Regular Army officers detailed for that purpose.

Real work for the 2d Regiment, M.V.M., at South Framingham camp, began on July 15. Lieut. George C. Marshall, jr., 24th U.S. Inf., gave instruction to the non-coms for an hour after the noon mess. This excellent officer was detailed by the War Department as instructor, and with his first instruction he held the attention and caught the interest of every officer within sound of his voice. Out of a total enrollment of 799 officers and men 779 appeared in the camp for the tour of duty—a most excellent showing.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The results of the recent inspections of the National Guard of Pennsylvania are announced in G.O. 30, A.G.O., Harrisburg, dated June 25. Col. Frank G. Sweeney, I.G., in his preface to the reports, says: "The inspectors of the Infantry organizations again report lack of proper training of the individual soldier, and that the men are receiving little attention or no instruction in guard duty." For this latter neglect we are at a loss to find an excuse, as in our columns extracts have been printed from the opinions of officers of the Regular Army detailed to state organizations, in which complaint was made of the lack of attention paid to guard duty. The inspector of the artillery reports that no drills were attempted owing to the "crowded condition of the armories." The cavalry is reported as "thoroughly equipped and efficient." Major Thomas Biddle Ellis, 6th Inf., and Capt. T. H. Taggart, Adjutant, N.G.P., are commended for the able, conscientious and efficient manner in which they conducted their inspections as well as for the excellent and comprehensive reports submitted. The Naval force of the state was inspected by the I.G. himself, who found "decided improvement over previous inspections in all branches of work."

In the cavalry organizations the highest figure of efficiency was attained by the First Troop, Philadelphia, with 99.90, the Second Troop of the same city being next with 99.30. As no average ratings are given for the different infantry regiments it is impossible to tell which had the best figures without going into complicated calculations. The highest figure of efficiency reached by any company was 99.04, by Co. I, 10th Reg., 2d Brigade. No other company reached 99, and only few touched 98, these being Co. I, 8th Reg.; Co. B, 9th Reg. and Co. A, 12th Reg. The regiment having the most companies with a rating in efficiency above 97 was the 9th. In the Naval Force, N.G.P., Division B, had a figure of efficiency of 93.71 against 91.58 attained by Division A.

RHODE ISLAND.

The Artillery District of Narragansett is again manned by its permanent and reserve force. The Joy liner Georgia brought the Rhode Island Militia from up the state Sunday, July 17. One company from Westerly came by train and trolley; besides this command and one at Riverpoint the Rhode Island National Guard is strictly an organization from Providence and the Blackstone valley.

The troop ship stopped at Fort Adams and landed two companies of the Coast Artillery and the Signal Corps. Then she went over to Jamestown, to land the main body of troops, seven companies of the 1st Corps and six of the 2d. Major Abbot and Quartermaster Geere were over from Fort Greble to assist in the movement of the troops. As the 1st Corps marched across Jamestown Island two companies broke out of the line at the Four Corners and started on their hike to Fort Getty, having the longest march of the day. At Adams, Greble and Getty the grounds on which the camps were pitched were well adapted for comfort, but at Wetherill it was an uneven layout amid

rocks and briars. The district encampment comprises district headquarters at Fort Adams, with Colonel Coffin, U.S.A., in command. Here are encamped a company of Regulars, two companies of the National Guard and the Signal Corps. At Fort Wetherill are Colonel Mulhearn and his headquarters of the 2d Corps, two whole and two divided companies of Regulars, six companies of the National Guard and the National Guard Hospital Corps. At Fort Greble are Colonel Tillinghast and his headquarters of the 1st Corps, four companies of Regulars and six companies of the National Guard. At Fort Getty are sections of two companies of Regulars and two National Guard companies. Each headquarters has its own band, Fort Getty being the only camp without music.

Two mine planters arrived Saturday and will be on duty in conjunction with the general instruction of the troops. One of the features of this encampment is that the camp hospital is a National Guard affair entirely. As soon as the troops were fairly settled Lieut. H. W. Stuckey, Med. Res. Corps, U.S.A., who has been there for a week with the Regulars, returned to Fort Adams. Governor Fobler, of Rhode Island, was to visit the National Guard camps during the week.

MARYLAND.

The program of the Maryland National Guard and the Maryland State Rifle Association, rifle and revolver competitions, at Saunder's Range, Md., July 25, to 30, 1910, follows:

Monday, July 25—(No. 1) The Lupus match, M.N.G., 9:30 a.m. (13) 600 yards novice match, M.S.R.A., 1 p.m.; (2) Gould long range match, M.N.G., 2 p.m.; (14) 200 yards novice match, M.S.R.A., 3 p.m. Tuesday, July 26—(3) Adjutant General's match, M.N.G., 9 a.m.; (4) the McColgan cup match, M.N.G., 10 a.m.; (15) all-comers' skirmish match, M.S.R.A., 4 p.m.; (16) members' match, M.S.R.A., 2 p.m. Wednesday, July 27—(5) Maryland state match, M.N.G., 9 a.m.; (6) the Mealy match, M.N.G., 10 a.m.; (7) New York clothing house match, M.N.G., 1 p.m. Thursday, July 28—(8) Governors match, M.N.G., 9 a.m.; (9) the Bard skirmish match, M.N.G., 1 p.m.; (17) Association cup match, M.S.R.A., 4 p.m.; (18) company team match, M.S.R.A., 3 p.m. Friday, July 29—(10) Distinguished expert match, M.N.G., 9 a.m.; (19) consolation match, M.S.R.A., 2 p.m.; (11) the Winans revolver match, M.N.G., 2 p.m.; (12) the Coale revolver match, M.N.G., 4 p.m. Saturday, July 30—(21) Association revolver match, M.S.R.A., open all day; (22) championship team match, M.S.R.A., 10 a.m.; (23) company try match, M.S.R.A., 1 p.m.; (20) Laffin and Band long range match, M.S.R.A., 3 p.m. The following matches are continuous: (24) National marksman reserve match, M.S.R.A.; (25) souvenir metal match, M.S.R.A.

WINNERS AT THE WAKEFIELD MEET.

The Navy won the first honors in the All-America match at Wakefield, Mass., on July 15, against teams of the Naval Academy, Marine Corps, Massachusetts, Maine and New Hampshire. The following is the score:

First Navy	3,085
Marine Corps	3,034
Second Navy	3,005
Massachusetts	2,939
Maine	2,882
Naval Academy	2,632
New Hampshire	2,563

These are the figures made by the winning team:

Ensign Allen	44
Ensign Thomson	46
Ensign Vossler	46
Midshipman W. Smith	46
Ensign Jones	43
Midshipman W. W. W.	42
Ensign Stewart	42
Q.M. Wiersbowski	42
Ensign Woodward	45
Ensign Drustup	48
Ensign Knerr	44
Ensign Amsden	50

Total	537
Skirmish	947
Total 200 yards slow	524
Total 600 yards slow	543
Total 1,000 yards slow	534

Grand total 3,085

Comparison as follows with the score of 1909 shows a falling off this year:

	1909.	1910.
U.S.N. first team	3,664	3,085
U.S.N. second team	3,583	3,005
Massachusetts	3,608	2,939
Maine	3,525	2,882
Naval Academy	3,560	2,632
New Hampshire	3,474	2,563

The meeting closed on July 16. The events and the winners of the meet follow:

First corps cadets match, 200 and 500 yards—Won by Co. D, 2d Maine.

The State of Maine match, 200 and 500 yards—Won by Co. C, 6th Massachusetts, for the third time, with 317.

The Bancroft regimental team match, 200 and 600 yards—Won by the 5th Massachusetts.

New England interstate match, 200, 600 and 1,000 yards slow fire, 200 yards rapid fire and a skirmish run—Won by Massachusetts for the sixth time with score of 2,934.

All America match—Won by U.S. Navy first team with 3,085, U.S.M.C. second, 3,034.

Governor Quinby match, 300 and 600 yards—Won by Lieut. Comdr. Hilary Williams, U.S.N., with a score of 98.

Hayden match, 200 yards—Won by Musician G. W. Chesley, 2d Connecticut, with a score of 48.

Governor McLane match, 500 yards—Won by Corp. P. S. Schofield, 5th Massachusetts, with the world's record of a perfect score of 50, plus 102, bull-eyes.

Essex County match, 200 yards, rapid fire—Won by Ensign W. F. Amsden, U.S.N., with the perfect score of 50.

Officers' aggregate for highest aggregate score in the Quinby, Hayden, McLane and Essex County matches—Won by Lieut. Comdr. Hilary Williams, U.S.N., with 191.

Berwick match, 1,000 yards—Won by Lieut. J. E. Burns, 6th Massachusetts, with 48.

Cushing match, 800 yards—Won by Sergt. F. Wahlstrom, U.S.M.C., with a perfect score of 50, plus 21 bulls.

SEA GIRT TOURNAMENT.

The twentieth annual meeting of the New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania State Rifle Associations will be held at Sea Girt, N. J., Sept. 1 to 10. The chief trophy is the Dryden, for teams of eight men, at 200, 600 and 1,000 yards, won last year and in 1905 by Ohio, in 1903 by the United States Infantry, 1904 and 1906 by New Jersey, 1907 by the United States Cavalry, and in 1908 by the United States Marine Corps. The Briggs trophy is for teams of six at 200, 600 and 1,000 yards, which was won last year by the District of Columbia National Guard in 1908 by the United States Marine Corps, and in 1907 by the 6th Massachusetts. The company team match is for teams of five men, at 200 and 500 yards, and the company two team match is for teams of three non-winners at 200 and 500 yards. The Columbia trophy is at 200, 500, 600 and 900 yards, and is open only to New Jersey. Then there are the cavalry team match for teams of five at 200 and 500 yards, veteran organization match for teams of six at 200 yards and the Gould rapid fire team match for teams of six.

Individual contests are the Sea Girt championship at 200, 600, 900 and 1,000 yards; the Nevada trophy at 600, 900 and 1,200 yards; the Spencer match at 1,200 yards; the Swiss match at 500 yards; the Libbey trophy match at 1,000 yards; the press match at 500 yards; the officers' and inspectors' match at 600 and 1,000 yards; the Hayes match at 600 yards; the General Meany match at 500 yards; the class A

trophy match at 600 yards, and the all-comers 800 yards military match.

FLORIDA.

A G.O. issued from the headquarters of the Florida National Guard, dated Tallahassee, July 12, notes the case of Neville H. Clark, late Captain 2d Reg. Inf., N.G.F.—recently tried by G.C.M. at Daytona, Fla., findings, sentence and action of the reviewing officer, having been published in G.O.—Coming up for further hearing upon an application for clemency, after consideration of the facts and circumstances, Governor Albert W. Gilchrist has remitted \$50 of the fine of \$150 imposed.

G.O. 80 designated 1st Lieut. Gad Morgan, 7th Inf., as instructor and inspector of the 1st Regiment in pursuance of an order of the War Department. In mentioning the assignment of one company of the C.A.C., U.S.A., from Fort Severn to participate in the encampment of the 1st Regiment, N.G.F., G.O. 30 says: "The officers and enlisted men of this organization will be shown every consideration and attention by the members of the National Guard of Florida, who are expected to maintain that cordial relationship which it is proper should exist between those of the Regular Army and of the Organized Militia."

The Naval Battalion of the National Guard of the District of Columbia started on its initial cruise on July 16 on board its new training ship, the U.S.S. Ozark. About 200 members took part in the initial cruise, which was preparatory to the annual cruise beginning on July 23. The Ozark had been made spick and span from mast tops to engine room, both inside and out. The National Guard sailors went down the Potomac for a short trip only, returning the evening of July 17. The U.S.S. Puritan was in charge of the Naval Battalion for the last nine or ten years, and the members of the organization had an opportunity of comparing the Ozark with the old monitor, which has been turned back to the Navy Department. Although she has smaller accommodations for the men than the Puritan had the Ozark is a more up-to-date ship, and in using her the Battalion will, in the opinion of its officers, get excellent practice in manning a first class war vessel, before attending the maneuvers.

G.O. No. 10, headquarters of the Minnesota National Guard, dated June 30, directed the 1st Field Artillery, Major George C. Lambert commanding, including officers and enlisted men detailed to artillery headquarters from the staff corps and departments, to proceed to Camp Robinson, Sparta, Wis., to participate in the exercises and artillery fire instruction of the Regular Army. The organization was ordered to depart on July 23, to reach the camp the following day and to remain till Jan. 31, when the entire command will proceed to Camp Lakeview, Lake City, Minn. First Lieut. Thomas S. Ingersoll, Q.M. and Coms., 1st F.A., was designated to provide the transportation and subsistence for this movement.

In connection with this summer's tour of the New Jersey National Guard, beginning at Sea Girt, July 23, there has been issued from headquarters of the 5th Regiment, Paterson, Colonel Hine commanding, an illustrated circular explaining the way the conical wall tent is pitched. A long and explicit caution closes the circular, which, if carefully followed, should make the tent pitching of the men of the 5th nearly perfect. Lieut. Col. Albert A. Van Walraven, in orders dated July 15, was assigned to the general supervision of guard and sentry duty during the encampment.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

BOWDEN.—Born at Everett, Wash., July 7, 1910, to the wife of Theodore H. Bowden, a son, who is a grandson of Brig. Gen. Frederick K. Ward, U.S.A.

CLARK.—Born at Fort McKinley, Me., July 17, 1910, to the wife of Lieut. F. S. Clark, C.A.C., a son, Frank Sheldon Clark, jr.

CUSHMAN.—Born to the wife of Sergt. 1st Class Gabriel Cushman, H.C. U.S.A., at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, July 12, 1910, a daughter, Miriam Gertrude.

DALEY.—Born to the wife of Lieut. Edmund L. Daley, C.E., U.S.A., a son, John Phillips Daley, at Washington Barracks, D.C., July 17, 1910.

DURFEE.—Born at Chardon, O., July 17, 1910, a son, to Major Lucius L. Durfee, 26th U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Durfee.

MOORMAN.—Born July 11, 1910, at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., to the wife of Lieut. Thomas S. Moorman, 8th U.S. Inf., a son, Thomas S. Moorman, jr.

PUTNAM.—Born at the Division Hospital, Manila, P.I., June 13, 1910, to the wife of Asst. Paymr. Russell B. Putnam, U.S.N., a daughter.

YARNELL.—Born at the U.S. Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I., July 10, 1910, to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. H. C. Yarnell, U.S.N., a son, Philip Yarnell.

MARRIED.

BUCKNER—CONWAY.—At Annapolis, Md., July 14, 1910, Mrs. Susy Woodson Conway, mother of Miss. Urely Woodson Conway, of the first class, Naval Academy, to Edmund G. Buckner, vice-president of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company, of Wilmington, Del.

KINCADE—ROBINSON.—At Richmond, Va., July 18, 1910, Lieut. Gerard M. Kincade, U.S.M.C., and Miss Penelope Prather Robinson.

PORTER—BAXTER.—At the residence of the parents of the bride, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Baxter, Lima, O., Miss Gladys M. Baxter and Lieut. William Nichols Porter, C.A.C., on July 20, 1910.

RHOADES—BAXTER.—At Elizabeth City, N.C., July 14, 1910, Asst. Surg. George Carroll Rhoades, U.S.N., and Miss Elizabeth Selden Baxter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wiley Pherson Baxter.

SMITH—O'BRIEN.—At Washington, D.C., July 14, 1910, Lieut. Edwin DeLand Smith, 4th Field Art., U.S.A., and Miss Harriett Louise O'Brien, granddaughter of Lieut. Col. H. M. Kendall, U.S.A., and Mrs. Kendall.

TOULON—GOODIER.—At Manila, P.I., June 11, 1910, Miss Mabel Estelle Goodier daughter of Major Lewis E. Goodier, U.S.A., and Mrs. Goodier, to Asst. Surg. Alfred Joseph Toulon, U.S.N.

DIED.

ALLISON.—Died at her home in South Carolina, June 18, 1910, Mrs. Allison, mother of Capt. J. B. Allison, 7th U.S. Inf.

BEITH.—Died at Darby, Pa., July 14, 1910, James Beith, for over thirty years continuously a master-at-arms in the U.S. Navy.

COGHLAN.—Died at San Francisco, Cal., July 15, 1910, Mrs. Julia Coghlan, widow of Rear Admiral Joseph B. Coghlan, U.S.N.

DOE.—Died at Cape May, N.J., July 14, Barbara, the infant daughter of Capt. Thomas B. Doe, U.S.A., and Mrs. Doe.

EDGAR.—Died at Cazenovia, N.Y., July 5, 1910, Constance Edgar, only daughter of Comdr. W. A. Edgar, U.S.N., and Mrs. Edgar.

FIELD.—Entered into rest, July 17, 1910, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Maxwell Gryles, 478 Field avenue, Detroit, Mich., Mrs. Mary Kercheval Field, mother of Mrs. Francis Woodbridge, Mrs. George S. Young and Mrs. William F. Grote.

HARWART.—Died at Manila, P.I., June 11, 1910, Lieut. Edward A. Harwart, Phil. Scouts.

PECKHAM.—Died at Fort Rosecrans, Cal., July 12, 1910, 1st Sergt. J. E. Peckham, 115th Co., C.A.C.

WILLCOX.—Died at Los Angeles, Cal., July 13, 1910, Major Elton Farnsworth Willcox, U.S.A., retired.

Four of the five new assistant paymasters to be appointed as a result of the competitive examination, completed last week, were coached for the examination at the Army and Navy Academy, Washington, D.C., conducted by W. Michael Dowd.

THE ARMY.

ARMY ORDERS AND CIRCULARS.

(Continued from pages 1404-5.)

MEDICAL FIELD SERVICE SCHOOL.

The full text of the general order establishing a field service school for medical officers of the Army and the Militia, as a part of the great instructional system established by the War Department at Fort Leavenworth, follows:

G.O. 132, JULY 11, 1910, WAR DEPT.

1. A field service school for medical officers is established as a part of the Army Service Schools at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
2. This school will be known as the Army Field Service School for Medical Officers. Its object is the preparation of officers of the Medical Corps and of medical officers of the Organized Militia for the better performance of their duties as administrative and staff officers on field service and to make research into such objects as may concern medical officers under field conditions.
3. The commandant and secretary of the Army School of the Line will be the commandant and secretary, respectively, of the Army Field Service School for Medical Officers. The assistant commandant will be an officer of the Medical Corps with grade not lower than that of major.

PERIOD OF INSTRUCTION.

4. The course of instruction will cover a period of not less than six weeks, beginning about April 1 of each year.

STUDENT OFFICERS.

5. Selection of student officers will be made as follows:
 - (a) The Surgeon General will submit to the Adjutant General of the Army, not later than Jan. 1 of each year, the names of not less than four nor more than eight officers of the Medical Corps whom he recommends for detail for instruction in the school.
 - (b) Medical officers of the Organized Militia who may apply for entrance and whose admission may receive the approval of the Secretary of War, not to exceed a total of six in any one session, may also be detailed for instruction in the school, subject to the provisions of Par. 6, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17, G.O. 69, W.D., 1910.
 The details will be announced in orders from the War Department.

COURSE OF STUDY.

6. The course of study will be conducted under the three existing departments of the Army Staff College, as follows:
 - I. The Department of Care of Troops.
 - II. The Department of Military Art.
 - III. The Department of Engineering.

I. Department of Care of Troops.

The course will comprise the following subjects or fields of inquiry:

- (a) Duties of the Medical Department in the field; general sanitary organization; the details of organization of the various sanitary units; the functions of administrative medical officers; sanitary equipment and supply; the transportation service of the front; range of modern weapons; battle casualty percentages; location and function of mobile relief organizations during action; sanitary service of the line of communications and of the base; the use of the Red Cross and other voluntary aid associations.

Instruction will be by lectures, conferences, problems, terrain exercises, and the practical use and direction of organized field sanitary units.

- (b) The civil function of the Medical Department in occupied territory.

Instruction will be by conferences and problems.

- (c) The preparation of a scheme for the organization, equipment, and supply of the Medical Department of a large military force, either expeditionary or on the defensive.

Instruction will be by conferences and problems.

II. Department of Military Art.

The course will comprise the following subjects:

- (a) Organization and administration of troops in the field; orders; the elementary principles of tactics; staff administration and supply.

Instruction will be by lectures, demonstrations, tactical and staff rides.

- (b) In co-operation with the Department of Care of Troops there will be at least one maneuver on map or terrain to illustrate the relation of the sanitary service to the military forces as a whole.

III. Department of Engineering.

The course will comprise theoretical and practical work in the following subjects:

- (a) Military topography, map reading; the principles and practice involved in the use of all classes of maps for military purposes.

Instruction will be by lectures, conferences, practical examinations, and studies of terrain.

- (b) Military topography, sketching; the principles and practice involved in the rapid making of simple road and position sketches.

Instruction will be by lectures, conferences, and brief field practice.

CO-OPERATION.

7. The student officers of the Army Field Service School for Medical Officers, and the organized sanitary units located at Fort Leavenworth, will be used with the several Service schools in terrain exercises, maneuvers, and staff or tactical rides, to the end that the student officers of all these institutions may obtain the maximum benefit from the exercises prescribed.

CERTIFICATES OF PROFICIENCY.

8. Student medical officers who complete the course satisfactorily will receive certificates setting forth that fact.

NEGLECT OF DUTY.

9. Should any student officer neglect his studies or other military duties, he will, upon recommendation of the Academic Board, approved by the commandant, and by authority of the Secretary of War, be relieved by the commandant from duty at the Army Field Service School for Medical Officers and sent forthwith to join his proper station.

REPORT ON QUALIFICATIONS.

10. At the end of the course of instruction the Academic Board will report upon the qualifications of each student officer for the performance of medical staff duties.

Each report will be forwarded by the commandant, with such remarks in the case as he deems proper, to the Adjutant General of the Army, for file with the personal record of the officer concerned.

ORDERS TO GOVERN.

11. So far as they do not conflict with this order, the provisions of G.O. 69, W.D., 1910, will govern.

By order of the Secretary of War:
WILLIAM H. CARTER, Major Gen., Act. Chief of Staff.

DESERTION AND FRAUDULENT ENLISTMENT.

- CIR. 46, JULY 13, 1910, WAR DEPT.
Par. 1, Cir. 76, W.D., Sept. 3, 1908, is amended to read as follows:

Numerous cases having been observed in the Department where men who have been charged with desertion and with fraudulent enlistment following the same have been convicted of the latter offense and acquitted of the former, the attention of the Army is invited to that portion of the 50th Article of War which provides:

No non-commissioned officer or soldier shall enlist himself in any other regiment, troop, or company, without a regular discharge from the regiment, troop, or company in which he last served, on a penalty of being reputed a deserter, and suffering accordingly.

In all cases, therefore, where a charge is drawn under the 47th Article of War in the case of an alleged deserter who has coupled with his desertion a later fraudulent enlistment, there will be added to the usual specification setting forth

the desertion an additional specification setting forth the offense of desertion as of the date of the original absence without authority, i.e., the same date as is alleged in the other specification, together with the fact that the desertion is evidenced by re-enlistment without a regular discharge from his former regiment, troop, battery, or company, substantially as follows:

Specification 2.—In that Private A. . . . B. . . . Troop D. . . . Company U.S. Cavalry, a soldier in the Service of the United States, did desert the same at on or about the day of 19. . . ., as evidenced by the fact that he did enlist at on or about the day of 19. . . ., under the name C. . . . D. . . . in Company U.S. Infantry, without a regular discharge from said troop of cavalry.

The specifications to the charge of desertion and fraudulent enlistment will set forth the offenses under the original name and organization, and include the other name, etc., under an alias, and the arraignment, findings, sentence, and action of the reviewing authority will also give the original name and organization, followed by the other name, etc., under an alias, as in the form of specification given above.

By order of the Secretary of War:
WILLIAM H. CARTER, Major Gen., Act. Chief of Staff.

CIR. 47, JULY 16, 1910, WAR DEPT.

In view of the fact that the practice by dealers of selling articles of merchandise to enlisted men on credit burdens the War Department with unnecessary correspondence in the cases of non-payment of the indebtedness, and that such transactions which are rapidly increasing in number, often involve enlisted men in debts which they cannot pay, and frequently lead up to desertion, the following statement of the policy of the Department with respect to this matter is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

The Department will no longer concern itself with the business of persons, firms, or corporations selling merchandise to enlisted men on credit, and all communications with respect to such sales, and all arrangements looking to the establishment of such business relations, must be had with the commanding officers of the organizations to which the enlisted men belong. The War Department will decline to assist, by answering inquiries or otherwise, in securing the payment of obligations of this character that are incurred without the previous knowledge and consent of the commanding officers of the organizations to which the debtors belong.

By order of the Secretary of War:
WILLIAM H. CARTER, Major Gen., Act. Chief of Staff.

G.O. 128, JULY 2, 1910, WAR DEPT.

I. Hereafter the Subsistence Department, when requested by the commanding general of a territorial department, in making its contracts for meats will include ribs, loins or other cuts of beef or mutton that may be required by post exchanges for sale to those entitled to purchase stores from the commissary. The amounts to be supplied under the contract will be determined by the post exchange officer.

II. Par. 11, page 13, G.O. 176, W.D., Aug. 14, 1909, is amended to read as follows:

11. Purchase and sale of goods.—Purchases will be made by the exchange officer, but articles in considerable quantities will be procured under contract by the exchange officer, with the approval of the council. In no case will orders for goods, however small, be given by the enlisted attendants to the person furnishing them, nor shall the steward or any employee of the exchange have, either directly or indirectly, any personal interest in the purchases, sales or profits, or any advantage of wastage or perquisites of any kind whatever. Whenever contracts or agreements for purchases are made by exchange authorities, who by change of station or other cause are removed, such contracts or agreements must be carried out by their successors. The Subsistence Department is authorized to sell to the exchange at cost price any of the articles comprising the ration and such other articles as may be on hand for sale. But in reselling such goods in small quantities, except meat, no profit will be charged by the exchange beyond the fractions of cents that are necessary in making change.

By order of the Secretary of War:
WILLIAM H. CARTER, Major Gen., Act. Chief of Staff.

G.O. 130, JULY 9, 1910, WAR DEPARTMENT.

I. G.O. 232, W.D., Nov. 15, 1907, relating to reports upon the relative efficiency of organizations, and Par. 1, Cir. 18, W.D., March 19, 1908, pertaining to the report required by Par. 3 of that order, are rescinded.

II. Publishes an act to authorize the Chief of Ordnance, U.S.A., to receive certain equipment from the state of Massachusetts, in which it is "Provided, That hereafter whenever articles of government property are sold for cash to any state, territory or to the District of Columbia, for the use of the Organized Militia, thereby ceasing to be the property of the United States, none of the articles so sold shall be received back by any department of the Government upon the basis of allowing any credit therefor, except when such articles form part of the equipment of troops mustered into the service of the United States in time of war."

G.O. 131, JULY 11, 1910, WAR DEPT.

Publishes the Act of Congress making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year 1910, and for other purposes, heretofore published in these columns.

G.O. 132, JULY 11, 1910, WAR DEPT.

Establishes a field service school for medical officers as part of the Army Service Schools at Fort Leavenworth. Text in first column of this page.

G.O. 133, JULY 12, 1910, WAR DEPT.

Publishes the Act of June 25, 1910, making appropriations for the sundry civil expenses of the Government, heretofore noted in our columns.

G.O. 134, JULY 13, 1910, WAR DEPT.

I. Publishes an executive order transferring to the control of the Secretary of War certain land in the City of Cebu, P.I., heretofore set aside for naval purposes. Similar transfer is authorized of the naval reservations at Isabela de Basilan and Polloc, Mind.

II. Publishes an executive order, reserving for military purposes, to protect the water supply of Ort Bayard, N.M., certain portions of the Gila National Forest.

G.O. 41, JULY 5, 1910, DEPT. OF THE LAKES.

I. The following troops serving at Fort Sheridan, Ill., are designated for duty at the camp of instruction at the Maneuver Reservation, Sparta, Wis., and will proceed thereby by rail reporting not later than July 31, 1910, for duty: The 3d Squadron, 15th Cav., except Troop M, which will remain at the post. The 27th Infantry, except Co. K, which will remain at the post. Lieut. George R. Clayton, M.R.O., Major Gideon McD. Van Poole, Med. Corps, 1st Lieut. J. R. Mount, M.R.C., and enlisted detachment Hospital Corps will accompany the troops. The troops will be equipped for field service and requirements of Par. 4, 5 and 8, G.O. 63, W.D., 1910, strictly complied with. Returning from camp the squadron, 15th Cav., will march to Fort Sheridan by a route that will make 250 miles. The 27th Infantry will march from camp to Fort Sheridan.

II. The season of small-arms practice for the troops at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., is extended to include Aug. 31, 1910, and for the troops at Fort Sheridan, Ill., to include Oct. 31, 1910.

III. Co. A, Signal Corps, now at Camp J. M. Dickinson, Chicago, will proceed, by rail, not later than July 14, to the camp of instruction at Gettysburg, Pa.

IV. So much of Par. 1, G.O. 31, these headquarters, current series, as directs that upon termination of the military tournament in Chicago, one company of the 27th Infantry remain to break camp is modified so as to direct that Cos. O and D, 27th Inf., remain to guard public property and police the camp. Upon completion of this duty both companies will return to Fort Sheridan, Ill., by rail.

V. One-half Co. A, Hospital Corps, now at Camp J. M. Dickinson, Chicago, will upon completion of duty at the camp proceed by rail to the Maneuver Reservation at Sparta, Wis.

G.O. 43, JULY 9, 1910, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI.
Major Edward H. Schulz, C.E., is announced as chief engineer officer of the department, relieving Major Clement A. F. Flagler, C.E.

G.O. 44, JULY 12, 1910, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI.

The following troops serving in this department will proceed to the camp of instruction at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., as hereinafter indicated, reporting not later than Aug. 29, 1910, for duty:

From Fort Leavenworth, Kas.: Co. I, 3d Battalion of Engineers, 1st Lieut. Seaton Norman, M.R.C., one private first class or private, Hospital Corps (to be selected by the surgeon), one ambulance and two mounts, by marching to Mexico, Mo., thence by rail to camp with exception of 1st Lieutenant Norman, M.R.C., who will after entraining of the troops proceed from Mexico, Mo., to the camp of instruction at Fort Riley, Kas., reporting upon arrival to the commanding general for duty with organizations of the 3d Battalion of Engineers.

From Fort Des Moines, Iowa: 6th Cavalry (less Troops D and F to remain at post, and Troop I to proceed to the camp via Camp Perry, Ohio); 1st Lieut. Shelley U. Marietta, M.R.C., one sergeant and four privates first class or privates, Hospital Corps (to be selected by the surgeon), one ambulance, two mounts, if available, and one regimental infantry to proceed by rail to camp. Return by rail to Geneseo, Ill., thence by marching to station.

G.O. 60, JULY 12, 1910, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.

Major Thomas O. Goodman, U.S. Army, having reported at these headquarters, this date, is announced as Chief Paymaster of the Department, relieving Major William G. Gambrell, U.S.A.

G.O. 61, JULY 12, 1910, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.

Before a G.C.M. at Fort Assiniboine, Mont., was arraigned and tried Post Comy. Sergt. Paul K. Zimmerman, U.S.A. Charge I: "Disobedience of orders," etc., in that he, having a lawful order from his superior officer, 2d Lieut. L. R. Fredendall, 2d Inf., to open the commissary for sales immediately after muster, did willfully disobey the same; charge II: "Conduct to the prejudice of good order," etc., in that he did exclude from the commissary, without authority, Private Meenan, Comy. Dept. Findings: Of the first charge, guilty; of the second charge, not guilty. Sentence: "To forfeit ten (10) dollars of his pay a month for six months." The reviewing authority disapproves the findings of guilty on the first charge, stating that the evidence fails to convince that the guilt of the accused is proved beyond reasonable doubt. The sentence is disapproved. Sergeant Zimmerman will be released from arrest and restored to duty.

CIR. 15, JULY 14, 1910, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

The following instructions of the War Department, with reference to Cir. 12, Hqs. Dept. of California, May 21, 1910, as to the proper manner in which machine-gun platoons are to be accounted for, contained in an indorsement dated the Adjutant General's Office, Washington, July 8, 1910, are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

"The names of the members of the platoon will be borne on the muster rolls of the companies to which they are credited at the foot of the roll immediately following the names of the men on duty with the company under the heading 'Detailed for duty with the machine-gun platoon,' and the members of the platoon will be accounted for in the recapitulation, following 'Strength: Present and absent,' under the heading 'Machine-Gun Platoon.' * * * Upon discharge, transfer, death or retirement, or when otherwise dropped, they will be accounted for on the company rolls with the other members of the company under the appropriate heading, showing in the column for remarks that they were detailed with the machine-gun platoon, and giving date of discharge, transfer to other organization, death, or retirement, or date when dropped, and in the latter case the cause. The descriptive lists of the members of the platoon detachment being filed with the records of the detachment, the full statements of their accounts will be shown on the muster roll of that detachment, and need not be repeated on the company roll."

The roll of the detachment, machine-gun platoon, will show the letters of the companies from which the men are detailed, and the proper designation of the detachment will be shown in the heading and on the brief of the roll, viz., 'Detachment, Machine-Gun Platoon, ——— Battalion, ——— Infantry.' * * *"

By command of Major General Barry:
F. K. FERGUSSON, Capt., C.A.C., Aide-de-Camp, Act. A.G.

G.O. 88, JULY 11, 1910, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

I. G.O. 72, Dept. of Cal., May 24, 1910, is revoked.

II. Co. E, Signal Corps, Presidio of San Francisco, under command of Capt. Henry W. Stamford, Signal Corps, will proceed to camp of instruction, American Lake, Cosgrove, Wash., to arrive not later than July 23, 1910. Upon completion of maneuvers at American Lake this command will proceed to Atascadero, Cal., for duty during the maneuvers at that place, upon completion of which it will return to its proper station.

III. One-half of Co. B, Hospital Corps, Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., under command of Capt. James L. Bevans, M.C., will proceed to camp of instruction, American Lake, Cosgrove, Wash., to arrive not later than July 26, 1910. Upon completion of maneuvers at American Lake this command, with its equipment, including field hospital, will proceed to Atascadero, Cal., for duty during the maneuvers at that place, upon completion of which it will return to its proper station. First Lieut. Royal Reynolds, M.C., will accompany this command for duty.

IV. One-half of Co. B, Hospital Corps, Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., under command of Capt. Lucius L. Hopwood, M.C., will proceed to Leon Springs, Tex., so as to arrive there about July 28, 1910. Upon completion of maneuvers at Leon Springs, Tex., the field hospital will be shipped to the barracks of Co. B, H.C., Presidio of San Francisco, and this command will proceed to Atascadero, Cal., for duty during the maneuvers at that place, upon completion of which it will return to its proper station. First Lieut. Thomas C. Austin, M.C., will accompany this command for duty.

V. The Training School for Bakers and Cooks, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., with necessary appurtenances, fully equipped for field service, including tentage, under command of Capt. Frederick W. Stopford, C.S., will proceed to the camp of instruction, American Lake, Cosgrove, Wash., to arrive about July 22, 1910, when the commanding general, Department of the Columbia, may detach such portion of the school as he and the officer in charge may deem necessary for duty at the military tournament at Tacoma, Wash. Upon the completion of the maneuvers at American Lake this school will proceed to Atascadero, Cal., for duty during the maneuvers at that place, upon completion of which it will return to its proper station.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

J. F. C.—As the Hospital Corps is not "an organization armed with the rifle," you are not entitled to draw pay therein as a sharpshooter.

R. W. R. asks: Is a man who enlisted prior to May 11, 1908, and has absented himself since then four days, required to make it up in order to draw the bonus and re-enlistment pay? Answer: Yes.

BLACK.—Address Major P. H. Farrell, 92 State street, Chicago, who on Aug. 16, 1908, was elected commander-in-chief of the Society of the Army of the Philippines.

E. H.—Official list of eligibles for appointment as ordnance sergeant has not yet been given out for publication.

S. B. M.—Sentence to imprisonment for violation of a state law does not work a forfeiture of government pension. If a pensioner leaves the United States and goes to a foreign country he still draws his pension.

E. B. asks: Enlisted July 16, 1903; discharged July 15, 1906; re-enlisted Sept. 27, 1906; bought out April 27, 1907;

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NEW YORK

re-enlisted Jan. 10, 1908, and am still in the Service. What period am I in? Answer: First.

L. H.—The bill "for the retirement of enlisted men in the Navy after twenty-five years' service" has not passed either House.

C. K. asks: (1) Will the twenty-five year bill for retirement be brought before next Congress? (2) Can a retired soldier go in business of residence in the Philippine Islands? (3) Will transportation be furnished back to the Philippine Islands? (4) Can a soldier purchase his discharge and re-enlist in the Philippines? Answer: (1) The matter has not been disposed of, and will come up for consideration. (2) A retired soldier may go into business, but to live abroad he must secure permission from the A.G. from year to year. (3) Transportation is not allowed retired soldiers. (4) See G.O. 18, W.D., 1909.

H. B. O. asks: When are Batteries E and F, 2d Field Art., due to return to the States? Answer: Sail July 15 from Manila for station at Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

S. C. R.—Your name does not appear in the list of sergeants published in our issue of July 16, page 1371, as having qualified for promotion to the grade of sergeant, first class, Hospital Corps. In what particular points your rating was lowest we cannot say. The list as published is official.

J. R. G.—An enlisted man of the Porto Rico Regiment cannot transfer to the Regular Army in the United States or the Philippines, without declaring his intention to become a citizen of the United States. An application through the channel might secure for you the privilege of making the change you desire; otherwise, at termination of your present enlistment in the P.R. Regiment, apply to a U.S.A. recruiting officer.

P. V. S. asks: (1) What post is the 20th Infantry likely to go to on its return to the United States; also the 21st Infantry? (2) Also what regiment of Cavalry is likely to relieve the 14th Cavalry? Answer: (1) That part of the 20th Infantry now in the Philippines is not due to return to the United States until July, 1911; the 21st after October, 1911. No home stations have as yet been assigned these regiments. (2) The 14th is likely to stay in the Philippines until December, 1911. No movements for 1911 have so far been announced.

W. W. K.—Retirement of a non-commissioned officer does not relieve him of amenability to court-martial for offenses against the military laws and regulations.

SATISFACTION asks: I enlisted in August, 1907. Do I have to make good time for absence without leave? Answer: Yes; the law of May 11, 1908, says: "An enlistment shall not be regarded as complete until the soldier shall have made good any time lost during an enlistment period by unauthorized absence exceeding one day."

D. D. B. asks: I was enlisted as a recruit Oct. 8, 1907, was discharged a private by purchase Dec. 18, 1909; re-enlisted June 21, 1910. What enlistment period am I in? Should I receive the bonus or re-enlistment pay? If on first enlistment period will I ever be counted on second enlistment or receive bonus or re-enlistment pay on this enlistment? Answer: If you re-enlist within three months of your discharge from your present enlistment, which is rightly counted your first period, you will be entitled to receive the bonus and enter second period.

FORT WILLIAM MCKINLEY, RIZAL.

Fort William McKinley, Rizal, P.I., May 31, 1910.

An accident resulting in the death of one enlisted man and injury to several others occurred at Corregidor Island on May 21. Being ration day, a number of men attended at the commissary to draw their respective organization allowances, and owing to the distance, weight of loads and the steep declivity, the services of one of the steam engines were requisitioned. A flat car, with the load of commissaries and the men, started for the lower levels by means of a circuitous route recently laid for the electric system, and on gaining speed it was found the brakes refused to act. On rounding a curve at high speed the car and engine overturned, crushing Pvt. Carl Anderson, Co. H, 2d Bn. of Engrs. The accident occurred in front of the Engineers' barracks, and within a short distance of the camp of the 3d Battalion, 7th Inf. Many willing hands rendered assistance, but Private Anderson had sustained a fracture of the skull and died immediately. The injured members of Co. H, Engrs., were Pvt. Joseph McIntyre, broken collar bone; Pvt. John Wilson, cut head; Pvt. Frank Montague, hurt internally; of 7th Inf.: Q.M. Sergeant Meyers, Co. M, cuts on head and body; Q.M. Sergeant Henry, Co. I, broken arm and hurt shoulder; Private Higgins, Co. M, serious fracture at elbow; Private Davis, Co. K, hurt ribs and shoulder; Private Crane and Musician Restool, Co. I, each a broken leg; Private Short, Co. I, bad bruises on legs and body. When the engine got beyond control the majority of the men jumped off and escaped with scratches, but all remaining on the car were injured. The injured men are progressing favorably.

The services held at the Auditorium last Sunday evening by Chaplain Griffes, 7th Inf., were unusually well attended. These services are becoming quite popular with the men at the post. Mr. Erdmann, 7th Inf. Band, on the organ, leads the singing. Chaplain Griffes also teaches the Sunday morning Bible class, and in the Sunday school is now teaching "How to bring men to Christ by use of Bible texts."

Lieutenant Walker and family, 12th Cav., have returned from their sojourn at Baguio. Captain Parker, 12th Cav., is on the sick list. Lieutenant Biegler, 12th Cav., has gone on a hunting trip with Lieutenant Migdalski in the Benguet Mountains. Mrs. Rice, wife of Lieutenant Rice, 7th Inf., has returned from a short visit to Los Banos. Captain Turner, 7th Inf., from Los Banos, has been the guest of Captain Toffey for several days. Mrs. Wallace, wife of Lieutenant Wallace, 7th Inf., from Los Banos, has been the guest of Mrs. Strong, 7th Inf. Garrison, for several days. Capt. and Mrs. F. J. Morrow and daughter, Frances, have been spending a week at Olongapo, guests of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Pendleton, Marine Garrison. Miss Cook, a niece of Colonel Karmany, U.S.M.C., spent the week-end with Mrs. Clinton, wife of Captain Clinton, 12th Inf.

Last Saturday evening a good program of moving pictures was given at the Y.M.C.A. auditorium. Crowded houses attended at the auditorium last Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights to see a traveling company, "The Lilliputians."

In the boxing contests recently pulled off at Camp Stotsenburg Private Collins, 12th Cav., obtained the decision over Corporal Miener, 14th Cav.; Privates Beatty, 12th Cav., and Elliott, 14th Cav., put up a most interesting bout; no decision. A polo tournament was held at Batangas during the week by teams of the 12th, 13th and 14th Cavalry, and the civil government.

Proposals for the new reinforced concrete post exchange building were opened yesterday. The contract has not yet been awarded.

Pvt. Eugene M. McComber, Co. L, 20th Inf., was drowned in the Tagig River near this post last Sunday. He attempted

to cross by swimming, lost his strength and sank in the deepest part.

MARINES WIN RIFLE MATCH.

Annapolis, Md., July 18, 1910.

The rifle team of the Maryland National Guard was defeated by the representatives of the U.S. Marine Corps this afternoon at Saunders' Range, near Annapolis, the score being 2,978 to 2,756. The shooting was done at 200 yards, 600 yards and 1,000 yards with the slow fire, 200 yards rapid fire and a skirmish run. At all of the ranges and with each character of firing the superiority of the Marines was decisive.

During a part of the match there was rain, and throughout the afternoon the varying degrees of light and shade called for expert marksmanship of the highest character. Under the circumstances the work of both teams was creditable. The Marines justified their reputation as great skirmishers, and led the Marylanders by 120 points in this portion of the match. Corporal Higgenbottom, of the Marines, was high gun with 271 points, closely followed by Sergeant Fragner, of his own team, with 268, and Lieutenant Lupus, of the Marylanders, with 267. The latter led in the skirmish run with 90 points.

Both of the teams which contested to-day will enter the national matches at Camp Perry, Ohio, next month. The score:

U.S. MARINE CORPS.

Name.	Slow Fire.	Rapid Fire.	Skirmish Run.	Total.
Sergt. Lund	200	600	1,000	200
Lieut. Smith	43	46	46	43
Corp. Farnham	44	48	40	24
Sergt. Fragner	44	49	43	48
Sergt. Schriver	44	47	43	48
Sergt. Wallstrom	45	47	46	47
Corp. Eiler	42	47	46	42
Corp. Hale	42	48	46	42
Corp. Higgenbottom	44	46	48	48
Corp. Worsham	42	47	47	39
Corp. Peterson	42	49	48	44
Sergt. Joice	42	47	41	46
Aggregate	520	566	541	516

MARYLAND NATIONAL GUARD.

Sergt. Given	47	48	43	41	48	227
Sergt. Kotwell	35	46	44	44	72	241
Capt. Edgar	40	43	48	38	58	222
Lieut. Duce	40	46	46	32	45	209
Lieut. Graham	44	46	47	35	30	202
Lieut. Lupus	46	47	41	43	90	267
Sergt. Renchen	37	49	44	42	62	234
Major Fort	41	45	42	43	63	234
Sergt. Gemmell	42	49	45	42	66	244
Sergt. Munshower	41	44	41	38	67	231
Lieut. Dow	40	45	39	39	74	231
Sergt. Collins	43	44	46	41	40	214
Aggregate	496	552	521	478	715	2,756

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., July 19, 1910.

The battleship Virginia sailed from the navy yard Sunday, her departure taking away the last big ship.

At Portsmouth, Saturday, the U.S.S. Virginia and the Portsmouth Imperials met in a fast and exciting game of baseball, the Virginia winning by a score of 1 to 0.

The officers and men are taking advantage of Professor H. H. Corson's sojourn in Norfolk to teach swimming at the Naval Y.M.C.A., where there is the finest pool in the South. Recently the association gave an all-day picnic to 130 men from the training stations (accompanied by their band), to Cape Henry. Surf bathing, sports and a fine luncheon were enjoyed.

Comdr. Charles S. Stansworth, U.S.N., retired, entertained Wednesday at a sailing party on his yacht, The Daisy. Among those in the party were Miss Margaret Van Patten, Miss Dorothy Kinkaid, Paymr. Van Patten, U.S.N., Lieut. Samuel W. Bogan, U.S.M.C. and Surgeon Jenkins, U.S.N. Capt. and Mrs. Glenon were hosts Thursday at a charming dinner on the U.S.S. Virginia. Among the guests were Capt. and Mrs. James P. Parker, Med. Dir. and Mrs. Du Bose, Col. and Mrs. L. W. T. Waller, Rear Admiral Marshall and Commander Hough. The officers of the U.S.S. Franklin entertained Saturday evening at dinner, after which the party went to Old Point on the navy yard tug to the Chamberlin hop. Those present were Miss Mary Hope, Miss Margaret Van Patten, Miss Mary Young, Surgeon Jenkins, Paymaster Van Patten, Surgeon Mears, Ensign Crenshaw and Mr. James Carney.

Ensign and Mrs. R. C. Needham have been spending several days at the Lynnhaven Hotel. The U.S.S. Minnesota having sailed Mrs. Needham will spend this week as the guest of Mrs. Vaughn V. Woodward, in Pembroke avenue, Lieut. and Mrs. Allen M. Sumner have moved from Boiesvaine avenue to the marine barracks. Mrs. Rita Louis Sandoz, with two children and maid, left Thursday for Wytheville, Va., where they will spend August and September. In the fall they will go to Shreveport, La., to join Commander Sandoz. Lieut. L. P. Treadwell returned Friday after spending some time at his home in Connecticut. Mrs. E. G. Kintner and family left Monday to spend some weeks at Basic City, Va. Ensign and Mrs. A. M. E. Allen, U.S.N., are the guests of Mrs. Allen's mother, Mrs. John Quinby, at Miss Spotwood's, in York street. Mrs. Clinton left Sunday evening for Baltimore, Md., and later will join Captain Clinton, U.S.M.C., at Newport, R.I.

PUGET SOUND NAVY YARD.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, July 9, 1910.

Med. Dir. and Mrs. Howard E. Ames entertained at dinner on Thursday for Surg. and Mrs. J. G. Field, Capt. C. C. Rogers, Capt. L. C. Bertolette, Miss Meigs, Lieut. and Mrs. W. V. Tomb, Lieut. E. A. Brooks, P.A. Surg. B. H. Dorsey and Miss Ames. Lieut. and Mrs. C. S. McReynolds spent the week at Brumon, on Hood Canal. Capt. J. K. Tracey left for a ten-day trip to the Olympics on Tuesday. Lieut. R. S. Kingsbury is visiting friends in Portland, Ore.

Paymr. and Mrs. Tricot, Lieut. and Mrs. O. E. Nutting, Surg. H. B. Dorsey and Paymr. T. J. Bright, have taken apartments at the Kitsap Inn. This inn, just completed by Navy capital, is just outside the Chester street gate and was formally opened on July 4. Forty-nine of the Navy people sat down to a beautifully appointed dinner. The new inn

is a great accommodation to Navy people and their friends, as it is the most modern and elegant hotel outside of the big cities.

Civil Engr. and Mrs. A. O. Lewerenz and son, Alfred, spent Wednesday at the yard, guests of Naval Constr. and Mrs. Benet and Civil Engr. and Mrs. Reed. They left Thursday for Honolulu, by way of San Francisco. Mr. Lewerenz will be inspector of the new Pearl Harbor drydock. Mr. Munson, of New York, is the guest of Rear Admiral and Mrs. J. A. Rodgers. Surg. O. P. Bagg entertained at dinner on July 4 for Lieut. and Mrs. A. M. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Forbes, Mrs. H. W. Brown and Miss Connolly. Mrs. J. A. Rodgers and her house guest, Mrs. Cropper, from England, with Mrs. P. L. Reed, made a trip to Snoqualmie Falls on Tuesday. Lieut. and Mrs. A. M. Mitchell left Thursday for Mare Island, where he goes for examination for promotion. Paymr. and Mrs. George P. Dyer arrived Tuesday from Washington, D.C. Mrs. Dyer is at the Philbrick house in Bremerton.

Lieutenants Spafford and Baggeley entertained a number of guests at dinner on board the cruiser Washington on Tuesday. Capt. V. S. Nelson, Mrs. Nelson and Miss Nelson leave to-day for the East. Lieut. Gerald Howze left yesterday for a month's visit at his home in Alabama. Midshipman Wadell left Wednesday for his home in Indiana on a month's leave. Capt. and Mrs. A. H. Robertson, Lieut. and Mrs. Mostrom and Capt. and Mrs. Cottoman attended the dance given by the society people of Seattle on Thursday in honor of the California state militia.

The new system of accounting went into effect at the yard on July 1.

Capt. and Mrs. V. L. Cottman, who have been spending the past three weeks at Longmire Springs, Mt. Rainier, returned home Monday.

Congress has been generous to this yard in appropriations for the fiscal year, which began July 1. Expenditures in the Yards and Docks Department are as follows: Naval magazine, \$7,000; one filling house, \$1,100; small-arms house, \$7,000; latrine, \$500; fire protection system, \$3,000; sewer system, \$3,000; in all, \$21,000. For the new drydock an appropriation of \$600,000 was made to continue the work, and \$238,098 to widen and deepen the dock, making \$1,838,096, the amount of the contract.

The formal opening and dedication of the Enlisted Men's Club took place in Charleston on Saturday afternoon, in the presence of 2,500 people. The club's new quarters in the Anderson Hotel were decorated with flags and bunting, masses of roses and greens. The guests were received by Mrs. Gould, wife of Ralph Gould, ship's writer; and by W. T. Minnich, president of the club. The afternoon's program took place in the beautiful park overlooking the bay. The navy yard band, under Bandmaster Baker, furnished a delightful program. At 4 p.m. Med. Dir. Howard E. Ames, in charge of the yard hospital, made a lengthy address on conditions in the Navy, comparing the men of to-day with those of thirty years ago. M. M. Bowman, city clerk of Charleston, in behalf of the city extended a hearty welcome to the enlisted men of the Navy. Yeoman F. R. Wilson, U.S.N., addressed the gathering for the purpose of the club. Charleston Camp of the United Spanish War Veterans then presented the club with a handsome flag. A committee of Charleston ladies served refreshments donated by the people of the little city. The crowd remained for the evening and were joined by several hundred from the surrounding towns and from the ships at the yard. Rear Admiral and Mrs. J. A. Rodgers, with a large number of officers and ladies, visited the club during the afternoon and evening. A large platform had been built in the park for dancing, and everybody entered into the spirit of the occasion, inspired by the fine music of the bands from the different ships. A fine display of fireworks over the bay closed a delightful day.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., July 14, 1910.

Mrs. J. A. Rodgers held the last of her Wednesday receptions this week, as Rear Admiral Rodgers will retire on July 26. A large number of officers and ladies from the yard and ships called during the afternoon. The only guests from Seattle were Mrs. H. D. Thomas and Miss Catheryn Rodgers. Capt. C. O. Rogers entertained at dinner Tuesday for Lieut. and Mrs. W. V. Tomb, Miss Meigs, Miss Rogers, of Seattle, Lieut. and Mrs. Griswold, Captain Bertolette and Lieut. E. A. Brooks. Paymr. and Mrs. Ray Spear entertained at dinner Tuesday in honor of Paymr. and Mrs. George P. Dyer. Naval Constr. and Mrs. J. D. Beuret entertained at dinner Tuesday for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. W. A. Evans, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. B. B. Bierer, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. W. McDowell and Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. R. H. Leigh.

The ladies of the Navy gave an entertainment in Kitsap Inn Thursday evening for the benefit of the Bremerton Episcopal Church. The affair was under the management of Mrs. J. A. Rodgers, and the booths for the sale of refreshments and various articles were presided over by Mrs. Waldo Evans, Mrs. A. H. Robertson, Mrs. R. M. Griswold, Mrs. Sheldon Evans, Mrs. Forbes, Mrs. Bierer, Mrs. McDowell, Mrs. Sullivan, Mrs. Henry, Miss Angenette Ames, Miss Meigs, Mrs. Cottman and Mrs. Spear. An amusing and entertaining program was given, consisting of native Samoan dances in costume by Mrs. Harriet Brown and Paymaster Bright; mandolin and guitar selections, Paymaster Wilson and Lieut. Hefley; impersonations of Jack Johnson, James Jeffries and Theodore Roosevelt by Surg. C. P. Bagg; Mrs. Pond, dancing of "the boneless wonder" of the evening, dressed with an auction sale of the amusing things drawn at the fancy booth, and dancing.

Paymaster Wilson and Mr. Cameron entertained at dinner on Wednesday, complimentary to Naval Constr. and Mrs. Beuret and Civil Engr. P. L. Reed. Paymr. and Mrs. George Dyer are spending the week-end at Longmire Springs, Mt. Rainier. Mrs. Dyer leaves Monday for her home at Kittery, Me. Captain Tracey entertained at a bowling party in the Philadelphia's alley on Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. Robertson, Miss Meigs, Mrs. Brown, Lieut. and Mrs. Forbes, Ensign Grady and Paymaster Auld. The guests were entertained at a chafing-dish party later.

Capt. R. M. Hughes is expected to-day to relieve Capt. C. C. Rogers, as commanding officer of the Washington.

Preliminary work on the new \$260,000 storehouse was begun the week when Contractor C. F. Gaff began the construction of an office building and cement shed. Harold Ketcham, of Seattle, a recent graduate of the State University, is in charge of the construction of the big building. The excavation work of the new drydock is nearing completion and the steamed channel has been removed. C. C. Erickson, son of C. J. Erickson, contractor for the drydock, and a recent graduate of Cornell University, arrived this week to take charge of his father's work.

ARTILLERY DISTRICT OF PUGET SOUND.

Fort Worden, Wash., July 7, 1910.

Col. Garland N. Whistler and staff inspected Forts Flagler and Casey Friday and Saturday of last week.

The hop Saturday night was small, but very enjoyable. Those who attended were Lieut. and Mrs. Le Roy Bartlett, Major Willard F. Truby, Mr. and Mrs. Preston, Lieuts. John E. Townes, Oscar O. Warner, Robert E. Vose and Wilmot A. Danielson, Miss Ruderbeck, Mr. Harold Owen, Miss Hughes and Captain Smith, of Fort Casey. Miss Whitney spent the Friday and Saturday nights on an auto trip. The band concert Tuesday night was quite a treat, for beside the nice program rendered by the 6th Band, Miss Florence Bonhann, accompanied by Miss Nellie Frater, sang two solos. Both young ladies are from Seattle and are visiting Mrs. Joseph Parkins.

Dr. Ralph G. De Voe sprained his ankle quite badly during the game the officers played on Sunday, but is now much improved. The mind planter Major Samuel Ringgold has been at Fort Worden the past week for mine practice. Sunday the companies will go in camp and Captain Hilton, Lieutenants Henderson and Loop, of Fort Flagler, will be here during the stay of the militia.

Lieut. and Mrs. Chester H. Loop, of Fort Flagler, entertained at bowling Tuesday evening for Major Walke, Miss Walke, Capt. Charles H. Hilton, Capt. and Mrs. Frederick L. Buck, Lieut. and Mrs. John C. Henderson, Mrs. Morse and

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Lieutenants Martin and Garrett. On Tuesday evening Mrs. Loop entertained Miss Wake, Miss Griffith, of Port Townsend, Lieutenants Martin and Garrett at a dinner party. Miss Griffith, of Port Townsend, spent the last week as the house guest of Miss Wake.

Miss Margaret Wake is suffering from a bad attack of whooping cough. Mrs. Mills entertained Miss Wake, Miss Griffith, Lieutenants Martin and Garrett at dinner Sunday evening.

Dr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Mills, prior to their leaving for Fort Walla Walla, spent several days as the guest of Major and Mrs. Willoughby Wake. Captain Smith, of Fort Casey, gave a luncheon last week to Lieut. and Mrs. J. Henderson and their guest, Mrs. Morse, of Chicago. After luncheon an automobile ride was enjoyed. Messrs. Geary, of Seattle, brothers of Capt. John T. Geary, spent from Saturday to Monday visiting their brother.

Fort Worden, Wash., July 15, 1910.

Col. and Mrs. Garland N. Whistler had as their guest last week Mr. Brown.

Sunday the companies went into camp, and five Militia companies came from Seattle, Tacoma, Everett and Burlington. Every afternoon the 6th Band gives a concert and the music is very much enjoyed.

Lieut. Kenneth B. Perkins, who is here to re-establish the boundaries of old Fort Townsend, is staying with Lieut. John E. Townes, jr. Capt. and Mrs. Hughes entertained informally at bridge Saturday. Those playing were Lieut. and Mrs. Le Roy Bartlett, Miss Franklin, Lieut. Henning F. Colley, Mr. Harold Owen, Miss Hughes, Capt. William Smart, of Fort Flagler, Capt. and Mrs. Wesley Hamilton and Captain McClure, of the Militia, came in later in the evening. Mrs. Henry Whitney was taken up to Seattle Sunday to be operated on. Miss Helen Hilton, of Fort Flagler, is the guest of Miss Hughes during the encampment.

Miss Gladys Easterbrook, daughter of Chaplain Easterbrook, entertained the girls and boys of the district at luncheon Tuesday. Those who enjoyed the afternoon were Frederick and Gertrude Buck, of Fort Flagler; Helen and Kathryn Hughes, Ellis and Margaret Parker, of Fort Worden, and William and Wilford Easterbrook. Dr. William Smart was the guest at dinner Saturday of Capt. and Mrs. John L. Hughes. Mrs. James Lee Robinson gave a luncheon Wednesday to Mrs. John Henderson and her guest, Mrs. Morse, of Chicago.

Mrs. Chester Loop, of Fort Flagler, gave a very pretty five hundred party Wednesday afternoon. Miss Griffith, of Port Townsend, won the first prize; Miss Franklin, of Fort Worden, the second, and Mrs. Frederick Buck, of Fort Flagler, drew for the third. Others present were Mrs. Le Roy Bartlett, Mrs. Hopkins, Mrs. Robinson, Miss Hilton, Miss Hughes, of Fort Worden; Mrs. Morse, Miss Wake, of Fort Flagler, and Mrs. John T. Geary, of Fort Casey.

Mrs. John Henderson's guest, Mrs. Morse, leaves for her home in Chicago on Sunday.

Mrs. Hugh S. Brown, of Fort Casey, entertained delightfully Friday night at bowling. The Kinggold took the people from the other posts over. Mrs. Morse won the ladies' prize and Lieut. Ellery Niles, the men's. Others in the party were Lieut. and Mrs. Henderson, Miss Wake, of Flagler, Lieut. and Mrs. Bartlett, Miss Franklin, of Worden, Capt. and Mrs. Geary, Dr. Smith, Major Stevens, of Casey. After the bowling an attractive supper was served at the Browns' quarters.

Mrs. John T. Geary will accompany her husband, Sunday, on the Alaskan trip.

FORT WILLIAMS.

Fort Williams, Me., July 14, 1910.

Brig. Gen. Walter Howe, department commander of the East, has been inspecting the Artillery District of Portland, and was the guest of Col. and Mrs. Warren P. Newcomb. He was accompanied by his aid, Lieut. Vincent M. Elmore, 5th Inf., who was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. D. Y. Beckham. On Friday evening Col. and Mrs. Newcomb gave a reception for General Howe to the district and a few invited guests from Portland. An orchestra, hidden behind ferns, furnished soft and delightful music. Miss Newcomb and Miss Burbank assisted Mrs. Newcomb in serving ices.

There has been a continued round of gaiety for a few weeks at the post, in honor of the many attractive guests. Miss Marian Burbank is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. G. A. Wildrick. Miss Starr is visiting her sister, Mrs. Edward L. Glasgow. Miss Hunter, of Savannah, Ga., is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. D. Y. Beckham. Mrs. Brown and daughter, Miss Marian, who have been the guests of Col. and Mrs. Newcomb, have returned to their home in Pittsfield, Mass. Mrs. Newcomb entertained at bridge for Mrs. Brown on Friday afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. George Gardner, of Brookline, Mass., are guests of Capt. and Mrs. Harold E. Cloke.

Colonel Newcomb and his staff, Captains Cloke, Hubbard, Beckham and Dr. Miller, and two companies of the Artillery, commanded by Captains Glasgow, Cravens and Lieut. George A. Wildrick, took part in the parade in Portland July 4. The officers were afterward entertained at dinner at the West End Hotel by the Mayor of Portland. The cruiser Birmingham and torpedoed destroyer Reid were in the harbor over the Fourth, the officers and men having a popular part in the ceremonies of the day. The officers of the Birmingham were "at home" on Sunday afternoon to the officers and ladies of Fort Williams, and on Monday evening the officers and ladies of the post tendered them a reception and hop at the gymnasium. An order of eighteen dances was played by the 2d

Artillery Band, and a large party enjoyed the evening. Col. Newcomb, Mrs. Cloke and Mrs. Beckham received the guests, among whom were Col. and Mrs. George A. Zinn, Capt. and Mrs. Fahs, Dr. and Mrs. Burr and Miss Burr, the Misses Rhoads, Chase, Packard, Calvert, Holt, Banks, Fletcher and Edwards, of Portland, and Miss Burbank and Miss Newcomb, of Fort Williams.

On Wednesday Mrs. Harold E. Cloke gave a tea for Miss Burbank, who was delightfully surprised in a pink chiffon cloth over messaline of the same shade. Mrs. Cloke were embroidered white linen and was assisted in serving by Miss Newcomb, Mrs. Beckham and Mrs. Hubbard. On Tuesday evening Dr. Sherwood and Mr. Biscoe gave a box party to Miss Burbank and Miss Newcomb at the Cape theater. On Thursday Dr. Miller and Dr. Sherwood gave another dinner and theater party for Miss Burbank and Miss Newcomb, and on Friday evening Lieut. and Mrs. George A. Wildrick, Miss Burbank and Miss Newcomb were the dinner guests of Miss Folger, of Portland, at the Country Club. On Wednesday Lieut. and Mrs. George A. Wildrick entertained at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Hubbard. Col. and Mrs. Newcomb came in for bridge later in the evening.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., July 18, 1910.

Mrs. Ben Ristine and little daughter, Jane Patten, have gone North to spend the summer with Mrs. Ristine's mother, Mrs. Patten, at her cottage at Mackinac Island; later she will visit friends in Detroit, Mich., returning to the garrison in October. Col. and Mrs. William Stephenson were hosts at dinner in compliment to Mrs. William Bradley, of New York. The guests included Major and Mrs. Thomas Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Lysle, Mrs. Bradley and Major Winn.

In the rifleman's test on the target range Saturday of men belonging to the 2d Battalion, 13th Inf., out of the twenty-five men who fired not one qualified as expert. Men who consider themselves good shots were completely lost on the "battle sight," the "bob up and down targets" and the new style kahki targets. The post has about completed target practice, and so far only two men have made the necessary twenty-five shots out of fifty to make them expert; it is said only one other, in the Department of California, has qualified as expert, making three, so far as known, in the entire Army.

Lieut. John Cooke, 15th Cav., has arrived from Fort Sheridan. Mrs. Geiger and children are spending some time with Lieut. and Mrs. Barlow at their summer camp near Lenape, Kas., where they are all the guests of Mrs. Barlow's parents, Prof. and Mrs. Luck. Major E. L. Munson, Med. Corps, has gone to American Lake, Wash., where he will spend his vacation, and later attend maneuvers. Capt. H. R. Hickok, 15th Cav., and Capt. J. W. Baker, who have been to Atlanta, Ga., taking the staff ride, have returned to the post. Lieut. Thomas B. Estey has gone to Fort Riley and will be in charge of the telephone and telegraph system at the camp of instruction. Mrs. William Bingham Clarke, who is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Adna R. Chaffee, in Los Angeles, Cal., was the guest of honor at a beautiful dinner, given Thursday evening by Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Doland at their home on Magnolia avenue. Among other guests were Lieut. Gen. and Mrs. Chaffee. Mrs. Peck, wife of Capt. Ernest D. Peck and her sister, Mrs. Dreschel, have gone to Denver, where they will join a party to tour Yellowstone Park.

In a fast game Sunday afternoon the Tarbets were defeated by the Quartermasters at the Soldiers' Home ground, score 3 to 5.

Sixty-five officers of the Kansas National Guard arrived here Sunday afternoon. Miss Dunham, who has been the guest for several weeks of Capt. and Mrs. Gibson, has gone to St. Paul, Minn., for a short stay. Major W. C. Burnham, Gen. Staff, has arrived to remain during the week's encampment of the Kansas Militia. Major Clement A. F. Flagler has gone to Nashville, Tenn., and will be joined in the early autumn by Mrs. Flagler.

Meade and Augur avenues are almost deserted, only a few houses on these streets being occupied. None of the student officers and their families are expected before Aug. 1, and until then the school section will be a deserted village. Major and Mrs. Luhn and Capt. G. E. Ball, 16th Inf., were among the guests at a dinner given by Col. and Mrs. Stephenson Saturday in compliment to Mrs. Bradley. To celebrate her ninth birthday, Miss Jane Uline, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Willis Uline, of Fort Douglas, on Monday afternoon entertained twenty little friends with a charming party at the home of her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Taylor, sr., in Leavenworth. Capt. and Mrs. Clarence O. Sherrill, accompanied by Captain Sherrill's sister, Miss Mary Sherrill, of Raleigh, N.C., and Mrs. Sherrill's mother, Mrs. J. D. Robertson, of the city, left Sunday to visit Northern lakes and resorts. Lieut. Sherrard Coleman, of Fort Riley, was the guest Monday of Dr. C. D. Lloyd, of the city.

FORT BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., July 15, 1910.

The post has been very lonesome on account of the regiment being at the tournament at Chicago. Only a few small detachments were left behind to do guard duty, and four officers. Miss Helen Rosenthal, who has been the guest of Mrs. John B. Shuman, left July 11 for Indianapolis, to be the guest of friends before returning to her home at Lafayette, Ind.

Lieut. Jacob Schick, 10th Inf., who has been at the General Hospital in Washington for several months, has been retired from active service. He served several years in Alaska, where he became broken down in health. Lieutenant Schick returned to the post Wednesday to pack up his property and pay the regiment a farewell visit. He has a sick leave to Aug. 15, the date on which he will retire. Mrs. Bush, wife of Capt. Ross L. Bush, who has been visiting friends in Chicago during the tournament, returned Monday.

Mrs. Caldwell, wife of Lieut. R. G. Caldwell, who has been visiting friends at Chicago during the tournament, returned Tuesday. Capt. James S. Young, jr., 10th Inf., who has been on recruiting duty at Columbus Barracks for the last three years, arrived Wednesday for duty. He has been assigned to Quarters 10B. Lieut. Fred B. Carrithers, recently graduated from the Military Academy and assigned to the 10th Infantry, is a brother of Mrs. De Lancey, wife of Lieut. J. B. De Lancey, 10th Inf. He is spending his leave at Fairburg, Ill.

Mrs. W. L. Reed gave a pretty party for the little folks last Saturday afternoon, in honor of her oldest daughter, Miss Daisy. All the children of the post were present. Interesting games were played and light refreshments were served. Capt. Leartus J. Owen, Med. Corps, who has been at the Chicago tournament on the staff of General Grant, returned to the post Sunday on account of the illness of Mrs. Owen. Since then Mrs. Owen has improved considerably.

Monday, July 11, closed the National Guard of the Indiana State Rifle Association. All the members of the National Guard who visited the range took a great interest in the matches and some excellent scores were made. Following officers and enlisted men constitute the Indiana state rifle team. Sergt. James Hart, Sergt. Charles V. Haynes, Capt. Albert Black, Mrs. Warren Goodwin, Capt. H. W. McBride, Lieut. Glenn Van Anken, Lieut. Basil Middleton, Corp. Scott Clark, Major R. C. Outler, Sergt. Ernest Egan, Lieut. E. H. Clove, M. Hay, Lieut. George E. Bailey, Lieut. A. H. Kruse, Capt. Harry Austin and Regimental Coms. Sergt. Lewis Jarrett. The captain of the team has not been selected, but will probably be Major General McKee. This is a very strong team, as all the members have done excellent shooting.

The second camp in the Department of the Lakes for the instruction of officers of the National Guard opened at this post on July 18. Major James H. Frier, 10th Inf., is camp commander. Capt. G. Maury Orallé, 10th Inf., camp Q.M. and C.S., and Lieut. Converse R. Lewis, 10th Inf., is camp adjutant. The course of instruction will be about the same as the first camp, and will be very comprehensive. Some of the best instructors in the Regular Army have been detailed,

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the following from the 10th Infantry: Capt. Tebbetts, Eames, Ingram and Schoeffel; other instructors from the Army are Captains Connelly, 26th Inf.; Brambila, 27th Inf.; Baldwin, jr., 26th Inf.; Murphy, 19th Inf.; Harry Smith, 7th Inf.; Eltinge, 15th Cav.; Baltzell, 5th Inf.; Ross, 3d Inf.; Howell, 6th Inf., and Lieutenant Supple, 26th Inf. Four cooks and two non-coms have been detailed from each of the posts, Forts Sheridan, Thomas and Wayne; and eight cooks and four non-coms from the 10th Infantry; to prepare the food and act as assistant instructors in the details connected with the ration. Capt. L. J. Owen, Med. Corps, is camp surgeon.

Mrs. H. E. Ames, who has been visiting friends in St. Louis for a week, returned Wednesday. Lieut. Harry R. Beery, Med. Corps, who has been at Chicago and at Fort Thomas, returned Tuesday.

The target season at this post has been extended to Aug. 31 on account of the regiment being at Chicago during July.

Mrs. E. L. D. Breckinridge gave an informal bridge party Wednesday for a number of the ladies. Mrs. W. L. Reed won the prize. Miss Lloyd Frier, eldest daughter of Major and Mrs. James H. Frier, leaves July 16 for Louisville, Ky., to be the guest of friends for several days. Mrs. James B. Gowen gave a pretty informal bridge party Wednesday evening. Mrs. Stanley and Mrs. Lee, of Indianapolis, were visitors Wednesday, guests of Lieut. and Mrs. George B. Jones, M.R.C. Miss Hazel Holt, of Spokane, Wash., arrived July 14, and is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Avery D. Cummings.

Mrs. Breckinridge entertained Sunday noon with an informal dinner for Mrs. F. B. Alderdice, Mrs. Ayl and Mrs. James B. Gowen. Miss Le Roy Buck gave a theater party Wednesday afternoon at the Murat theater to see "The Blue Mouse." Those present were Miss Frances Burleson, Sarita and Marguerite Van Vliet, Helen and Roselle Cecil, Lloyd Frier and Nancy Patton.

Sergt. and Mrs. Leroy A. Ayres, of Co. M, 10th Inf., announce the birth, on July 8, of a fine young son, weighing slightly over ten pounds.

The regiment, under the command of Col. Henry A. Green, returned to the post July 16 on a special train, having been absent since June 28 at the military tournament at Chicago. The officers spent several months of hard labor in perfecting the men in the different drills and maneuvers, but they were fully compensated for their work by the good showing the regiment made at the tournament.

FORT LAWTON.

Fort Lawton, Wash., July 15, 1910.

The post has been unusually gay of late, owing to the entertainments given in honor of Col. and Mrs. Evans and Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Miller and Miss Miller, who have recently joined the regiment. A large reception and dance was given a few weeks ago for Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Miller and Miss Miller, which was most enjoyable. Garrison card parties and dinners have also been given in their honor, as well as numerous informal suppers and dances for Miss Miller.

Col. and Mrs. Evans arrived from San Francisco July 2 and were given a royal welcome. On the 8th there was a large reception and cotillion in the post gymnasium in their honor, which was attended by many friends of Col. and Mrs. Evans in Seattle. The hall was beautifully decorated to represent a forest, with moss hanging through the trees. The cotillion was led by Lieutenant Harbord. Supper was served in the library, which was made attractive by decorations of flags, greens and masses of flowers. The members of the garrison who attended were Col. and Mrs. Evans, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Miller, Major Partello, Capt. and Mrs. Albright, Capt. and Mrs. Sanford, Capt. and Mrs. Doane, Mrs. Goodwin, Lieut. and Mrs. Leavitt, Lieut. and Mrs. Harbord, Lieut. and Mrs. Palen, Dr. and Mrs. Brown, Major Morrow, Captain Shafer, Lieutenants Lawson, Bennett and Hay, Miss Miller, Miss Flinn and Mrs. Brown. Among the town guests were Gen. and Mrs. Robinson, Gen. and Mrs. Taylor, Major and Mrs. Gallagher, Col. and Mrs. Miller, Major and Mrs. Kutz, Mrs. Landis, the Misses Landis, Miss Brainard and Miss Chittenden.

Mrs. Kutz, wife of Major Kutz, C.E., gave a delightful bridge tea in town Wednesday, in honor of Mrs. Evans and Mrs. Sutherland, of Fort Ward, at which all the garrison ladies were present and about fifty town guests. Prizes were won by Mrs. Leavitt and Mrs. Orton.

The officers and men of the post are busily engaged in preparing for the maneuvers at American Lake in August.

PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY.

Presidio of Monterey, Cal., July 14, 1910.

Famed for its scenic attractions and historical associations, this post may also become famous as a scene for a scramble for gold, according to a resident in this vicinity, Julian Felix, who claims he has discovered three nuggets of gold in a pocket in a rocky gulch near the post, worth \$25.

Friday evening the Officers' Club entertained the ladies from the post, Del Monte, Monterey and Pacific Grove with a small impromptu hop, pool and billiards. Lieut. W. E. Hobson was host at a Welsh rabbit party following the dance for Mrs. Moller, Capt. and Mrs. Price, Lieut. and Mrs. Kalde, Miss Warner, Miss Singleton, Miss Sargent, Miss Laney, Captains McMaster and Baldwin, Major Wales, Lieutenants Minnigerode, Olmsted, Guild, Dravo, Hanson and Mr. Shortridge. The work has begun on the new assembly hall and will be completed as soon as possible.

A telegram from Washington to Mrs. Pope brought the sad news of the death of her father, Mr. Brosius, on July 9. Mrs. Arthur Rule, of Jacksonville, Fla., accompanied by her four children, arrived on the 14th, to be the guest of her parents, Major and Mrs. W. K. Wright, for the next three months. Capt. Traver Norman has left on a seven days' leave accompanied by his two daughters, to enjoy a camping and fishing trip.

Friday evening the officers of the musketry school entertained Mrs. Merriman, Miss Pickering, Mrs. W. O. Johnson from the post at dinner, followed by a jolly evening spent at gigling around a large bonfire. An enjoyable tea was given Friday afternoon by Capt. and Mrs. Dolph, in honor of Mrs. Walker, bride of Lieut. J. C. Walker, 8th Inf. Mrs. W. M. Wright and Mrs. W. B. Baker assisted the hostess. Mrs. W. J. Davis entertained the same afternoon at a progressive 500 party: Mrs. Twyman and Mrs. T. W. Brown won the prizes, and other guests were Mrs. Gracie, Mrs. Kalde, Mrs. Moller, Miss Bosche, Mrs. Price, Miss Creary, Mrs. Brinkerhoff, Miss Thomas, Mrs. Norman and Mrs. Hobley.

Major P. G. Wales, Med. Corps, returned Thursday from Washington, D.C., where he has been taking examinations for promotion. Mrs. Merriman, Mrs. Pickering, Capt. and Miss



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Pickering, Lieutenant Olsmith and Lieutenants Dravo and L. T. Baker were among the 1,000 persons who witnessed the performance of Constance Skinner's Biblical play, "David," in the new forest amphitheater at Carmel, Saturday evening. The Ladies' 500 Club was pleasantly entertained by Mrs. Gracie on Thursday. Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Cranston won the prizes.

A son, Thomas S. Moorman, Jr., was born to the wife of Lieut. Thomas S. Moorman, 8th Inf., July 11. Rehearsals have been going on almost daily for the vaudeville entertainment to be given by the garrison children to aid the Army Relief Society, next Thursday, while the mothers are busy overhauling old chests and trunks for long forgotten treasures for the tableaux. Mrs. C. W. Mason and Mrs. Arthur Cranston are at home after a pleasant trip to Higby's Ranch, in the southern part of the state. Mrs. H. S. Brinkerhoff and Miss Thomas were the guests of friends in San Francisco during the week. Mrs. R. H. Officer and family, of Salt Lake City, are at the Hotel Del Monte and she is the motive of many entertainments given by her old friend and schoolmate, Miss Creary. The thirty-second session of the Pacific Grove Chautauqua Assembly opened auspiciously Monday, and was attended by Col. and Mrs. Bullard, Dr. and Miss Bowman, Lieut. and Mrs. Pope and several others who have season tickets.

Lieut. Homer M. Groninger, 5th Cav., in command, and the machine-gun platoon of his regiment, arrived here Thursday on the transport Thomas, for target practice with the School of Musketry.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., July 15, 1910.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Hugo Osterhaus entertained at an elaborate affair last Saturday afternoon, the first large "at home" held in the Commandant's quarter for several years; to meet Mrs. Thom and her daughters, who arrived from Baltimore a few days previous on a visit to Mrs. Osterhaus. Aboard the California last week the officers entertained at one of their popular matinee hops, Friday afternoon. That night Capt. James C. Gillmore entertained at dinner aboard ship.

Mrs. Frederick K. Coburn left last week for the East to visit her mother. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Reginald F. Nicholson arrived in San Francisco last week and are at the Palace. On Sunday they come to be the guests of Commodore and Mrs. Edmund B. Underwood. Lieut. and Mrs. C. P. Huff are entertaining the latter's mother, Mrs. Kleinberg, at Yerba Buena, and last week gave a dinner in her honor. Their other guests were. Rear Admiral and Mrs. John B. Milton, Major and Mrs. Newt B. Hall, Mrs. Harrington, Lieut. and Mrs. Robert Morris, Mrs. R. A. Seltzer and Captain Gray Skipwith. Major and Mrs. Carroll D. Buck, U.S.A., were dinner hosts in San Francisco. P. A. Surg. and Mrs. Ulys R. Webb entertained at dinner last evening for Commodore and Mrs. Underwood, Col. and Mrs. Randolph Dickins and Lieut. and Mrs. Samuel L. Graham. Commodore and Mrs. Underwood won the bridge prizes following the dinner.

The Buffalo beat all previous records in coaling this week, completing the work in two days and a quarter. Five days was previously considered good time.

Orders have been received here for the first division of the Pacific Fleet, the California, Colorado, Pennsylvania and Washington, to sail from San Francisco on Aug. 14 for Valparaiso, where they are to arrive in September. Following the completion of the celebration there the Washington will continue on to the eastern coast, the other three ships returning to San Francisco not later than Oct. 22.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N. Y., July 20, 1910.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood and wife, who arrived on the St. Paul on Sunday evening, were the recipients of calls and congratulations of the folk all along the line, on their safe arrival here. They both appear to be in the best of good health. The General left for Washington on Monday afternoon. Capt. G. L. Townsend, 1st Inf. and Capt. Arthur S. Cowan, 24th Inf., were callers on the island during the week. Major Carl Reichman, 24th Inf., senior observer at the Maneuver Camp at Pine Plains, accompanied by Capt. Edmund Wittenmyer, Gen. Staff, returned here this week after making a preliminary inspection of the maneuver site. Lieut. Kenneth Harmon, C.A.C., has returned from a visit at Schroom Lake, N.Y.

Mrs. Littell, wife of Col. I. W. Littell, Q. M. Department, and son, Isaac William, Jr., are absent on a short visit with Mrs. Littell's sister in northern New Jersey. Mrs. Robert M. Dixon and her daughter, Annie, are guests of Chaplain and Mrs. Walkley. Capt. and Mrs. Briant H. Wells, 29th Inf., are entertaining as their guests Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Hagar, of Shanghai, China. Miss Rosa Mordecai, who has been the guest of Mrs. Paine, mother of Capt. George H. Paine, 29th Inf., has gone to visit her sister at West Point.

Col. George F. Chase, I.G., wife and daughters, spent the week-end with Col. Abel L. Smith, S.D., at his country home. Miss Atwood, of Louisville, Ky., is the guest of Col. and Mrs. Chase.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Walter Howe have departed for St. Paul, Minn. Lieut. Vincent M. Elmore, 5th Inf., aid, accompanied them.

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., July 17, 1910.

The troops which took part in the Army tournament in Chicago returned to the post yesterday. Colonel Pitcher has received many compliments on the appearance and ability of the Sheridan garrison. The tournament was a great success in every way, and each organization participating will receive for its fund a share of the gate receipts.

Lieut. G. S. Patton and his bride, accompanied by her sister, Miss Ayer, of Boston, arrived last week and are quartered in 92A. Mrs. Arthur Hanlon, of Fort Snelling, and Miss Le Grand Cameron, of New York, are visiting their brother, Lieut. Francis H. Cameron, 15th Cav. Lieut. Hugh H. Broadhurst, 15th Cav., recently transferred here from Fort Leavenworth, arrived a week ago with Mrs. Broadhurst, formerly Miss Ethel Lloyd, and they have taken Quarters 15.

Mrs. Spaulding entertained the Ladies' Bridge Club last Thursday. Mrs. Charles L. Stevenson leaves to-day for her home in San Antonio, Tex., to be gone several months. Mrs. De Witt is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Blanchard. Lieut. E. V. D. Murphy, 27th Inf., returned Friday from a leave of several months spent abroad. Capt. James A. Ryan, 15th Cav.,

will leave shortly to meet Señor San Miguel in New York, the two sailing for Spain. Señor Miguel was recently a member of the Cuban cabinet. Captain Ryan will spend two months abroad. Lieut. J. C. Cocke left on Saturday, with his mother, for Fort Leavenworth.

Mrs. James Morrison, of Chicago, spent Friday with Mrs. Seigle, who entertained for her that evening with supper on the bench, her guests being Mr. and Mrs. Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. Howard, of Lake Forest; Captain Coleman, Dr. Proxmire and Mrs. W. C. Rogers. Mrs. McDonald gave a box party at the tournament in Chicago last week for her daughter, Leila, and her guest, Miss Kimball. Mrs. A. W. Brown is visiting her parents, Col. and Mrs. Emery, in Bloomfield, Ind. Mrs. George Damon Rice has her sister, Mrs. Kelly, this week.

A company of the Signal Corps from Fort Leavenworth, which has been taking part in the Chicago tournament, has been sent here for a week before going on to Pine Plains, N.Y. It is officered by Captain Cruikshank and Lieutenants Singleton and Mauborgne.

Mrs. W. C. Rogers gave a luncheon on Friday, followed by bridge, for Mrs. De Witt, the other guests being Mrs. Blanchard, Mrs. Crain, Mrs. Morse, Mrs. Saville, Mrs. Page, Mrs. Fries, Mrs. Marshall. Miss Bishop and Miss Page gave a beach party Sunday evening in honor of Miss Bishop's guest, Miss Dean.

FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., July 23, 1910.

Wednesday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Müller had as their dinner guests Lieut. and Mrs. N. M. Cartmell, Miss Gale, Lieutenants Wainwright and Green. Mrs. Mills was hostess at a pleasant sewing party on Friday, when her guests were Mesdames Ryan, Addis, McMurdo, Blaine, Cornell, Edwards, Miss Anderson and Miss Ryan.

The 10th Cavalry polo team returned to the post Monday after playing the team at West Point. The team is composed of Lieutenants Graham, Colley, Van Deusen, Adair and O'Donnell. Tuesday evening Lieutenant Van Deusen was host at a jolly driving party to the Country Club in Burlington, where a very enjoyable supper was served. His guests were Major and Mrs. Wilson, Miss Hart, Miss Stevens, Miss Morgan, Miss Jocelyn, Miss Gale, Miss Jandt, the Misses Dixon, Lieutenants Pope, Oden, Colley, Graham, Green, O'Donnell, Wainwright and Adair.

Mrs. Cowan and Mrs. Weeks, who have been visiting their brother, Lieut. J. Huston, left Thursday. Mrs. Stotsenberg, mother of Mrs. Mayo, arrived Thursday from Washington, D.C.

Miss Florence Jandt, sister of Mrs. Müller, left Friday for Chicago. The Misses Dixon left Friday after visiting Lieut. A. M. Pope and family. Mrs. Castleman, mother of Lieut. J. Castleman, is making a short visit to her son and family. Miss Webb, of New York, is visiting Mrs. Robert D. Read. Mrs. Eginton returned Sunday, after a short visit in Washington. Mrs. Mills is visiting her son, Lieut. J. Mills, M.R.C., and wife. Mrs. Camp and Mrs. Roy Holderness arrived Sunday. Captain Luhn and Lieutenant King returned Sunday, after a week's absence inspecting militia in Massachusetts and Connecticut.

Lieut. and Mrs. Castleman entertained at a delightful evening Thursday in honor of her old guests, Miss Stevens and Miss Phelps. Other guests were Capt. and Mrs. Whitehead, Misses Mulford, Dixon, Ryan, Jandt, Gale, Captain Paxton, Lieutenants Oden, Colley, Green, Whiting, Adair, O'Donnell, Addis, Van Deusen, Pope and Davis. Mr. Pinkerton, Mr. Hay and Mr. Ned Hay.

Friday morning at nine o'clock eleven troops and the machine-gun platoon of the 10th Cavalry were reviewed by Colonel Jones, and then with the band playing "The Girl I Left Behind Me" headed for Shelburne Farms, the first camp en route to Pine Plains, N.Y. Troop D, with a small detachment, remained to guard the post. The garrison is now commanded by Capt. Ryan, with Lieutenant Trocell as adjutant. Lieutenants Blaine, Cartmell and Edwards, with Dr. Mills, complete the list of those left behind.

NOTES OF JOLO.

Jolo, P.I., May 28, 1910.

The 1st Battalion, 3d Inf., have just returned from Manuk Manka, the most southerly island of the Archipelago. A band of Moro pirates attacked a Dutch settlement in the Celebes, killing some of the inhabitants and escaping with plunder. They took refuge on this island, where they were held by a Dutch gunboat until the American troops could arrive from Jolo. They were captured and are now in prison at Jolo.

The 3d Battalion, 3d Inf., stationed at Zamboanga, have arrived at Jolo for target practice, also two companies of the 3d Battalion, Philippine Scouts.

Lieut. William O. Reed, 6th Cav., A.D.C. to General Pershing, who has been acting as temporary provincial governor, has been appointed Governor of Jolo.

The 1st Squadron, 2d Cav., Major Steele commanding, has just returned from a four days' march through the island.

Capt. and Mrs. Watson and Lieut. and Mrs. Frink, Capt. Allan Smith and Lieutenant Hutchinson, 3d Inf., have returned to Zamboanga after a three weeks' stay in Jolo. Capt. E. W. Rich, M.C., has left for Parang, Mindanao, being relieved by Capt. J. W. Hanner, M.C. Dr. Lincoln, M.R.C., has been relieved by Dr. Stayer, M.C., the former going to Corregidor. Lieut. and Mrs. Howard R. Smalley, 2d Cav., have returned from Camp Overton, Mindanao, where Lieutenant Smalley took his examinations for promotion. Capt. and Mrs. John J. Boniface, 2d Cav., have left for Manila, where they will be the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Frank J. Morrow, of Fort McKinley. Mrs. George Beavers, Jr., leaves soon for Zamboanga to be the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Tyner. Dr. Wolven, D.S., has left for the United States, having been relieved by Dr. Whinnery.

Jolo, which is already famed for the beauty spot of the Philippines, is being made still more beautiful with flower gardens, cement walks and neatly kept lawns, which render it a most artistic and picturesque little place.

FORT LOGAN H. ROOTS.

Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., July 16, 1910.

Since the 3d Battalion of the 4th Infantry relieved the 16th Infantry troops at this station, we have been busily engaged in getting straightened out and preparing to go to the maneuvers at Fort Riley. On July 27 the battalion will proceed by rail to Renfrow, Okla., and march from there to Riley, 209 miles.

A party from the post, consisting of Mrs. Augur, Major Winn, Miss Augur, Lieutenants Crusan, Brady, Hardman, Hodges and Hewitt, enjoyed the entertainment at the Little Rock Country Club on the Fourth. One day last week Mrs. Hewitt gave a very pleasant porch party for her sister, Miss Augur. The artistic decoration of Jolo lanterns on the broad veranda covered with fragrant Southern honeysuckle, overlooking the majestic river more than three hundred feet below, made a beautiful setting for a most delightful entertainment. Delicious refreshments were served. Mrs. Lassiter left for Hot Springs last Tuesday for a stay of several weeks during Colonel Lassiter's absence at maneuvers. A new recruit, "Robert Augur Hewitt," arrived on the post the morning of the 11th. His parents are receiving congratulations on the fine appearance of their son. Mr. J. L. Hodges spent a few days with his brother, Lieutenant Hodges, last week. Lieut. and Mrs. Brady have just returned from St. Louis. They will remain here during the maneuvers. Company L, to which Lieutenant Brady belongs, is being left behind.

Colonel Lassiter is having a fife and drum corps organized. Lieutenant Crusan, the adjutant, hopes to have it in shape for the march to Riley.

A new steel tank for the water supply of the post is being erected by the quartermaster.

No postal cards have been received for several weeks from Lieutenants Leisnering, Hofmann and Drennan, who left the

The RIGHT Kind

We have been advised that the various government military posts will be very glad to add our "White House" Coffee to the menu of the mess if it is called for. The West Point exchange, and some others already have it. You can get it at your own, on request, if we have not been misinformed. In any event, any officer of the Army or Navy may receive a sample, free of expense, for experimental test, if he will write to our nearest address.



DWINELL-WRIGHT CO.
Michigan Ave. CHICAGO Principal Coffee Roasters Summer St. BOSTON

battalion in the Philippines to return by way of Europe. Their friends are becoming uneasy. Capt. and Mrs. Coleman have been exploring the roads in the vicinity in their "Ramblor" motor car. Lieutenant Bonaffon, on leave in Detroit, will report for duty in October; the set of married officers quarters next to Captain Coleman's has been reserved for him.

FORT ROSECRANS.

Fort Rosecrans, Cal., July 9, 1910.

Commodore Richardson and Captain Ellis, of the Pacific Torpedo Fleet, were recent visitors at the post. Mrs. Lohr has as her guest her sister, Miss Lockwood. Saturday afternoon Mrs. Lohr invited the ladies of the post in to meet her, and delicious refreshments were served. Lieut. and Mrs. Le Cocq spent Sunday and Monday at Hotel Del Coronado. Miss Cornelia Curtis was the guest of Miss Sarah Hunter over the Fourth of July.

The Fourth was observed with usual ceremony. General Huggins and nephew, of San Diego, witnessed the firing of the national salute. The General was the guest during the day of Capt. and Mrs. McManus. Bowling is quite popular at the post. Once a week quite a number of the garrison meet to enjoy the game. After the bowling Friday evening all were invited to the home of Lieut. and Mrs. Lohr, where a Dutch supper was served.

Miss Catharine McManus celebrated her tenth birthday Friday afternoon by giving a party. Her guests included Miss Sarah Hunter, Agnes and Lee Cabell, Cornelia Curtis and Masters William and John Hunter, Tom and Henry McManus. Saturday Miss Cornelia Curtis invited several of her little friends to spend the day at Tent City. They were chaperoned by Lieut. and Mrs. Le Cocq.

FORT TERRY.

Fort Terry, N.Y., July 13, 1910.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. C. A. Bennett entertained Lieut. Col. and Mrs. C. L. Phillips and Capt. and Mrs. W. R. Doores at dinner last Wednesday. Mrs. Glassburn, mother of Lieut. R. P. Glassburn, is visiting at the post. Capt. and Mrs. G. A. Wiczorek are entertaining Miss Carrie Giacomini, of Omaha, Neb.

The baseball season closed with a close game between the 125th and 100th Companies last Saturday. The 100th Company won, 4 to 2, after a sharp rally in the seventh inning. It is expected that the post will be represented by a strong team this year.

All the companies have finished preparation for target practice, and are awaiting the coming of the umpire.

The new post exchange building and several sets of non-commissioned officers' quarters have been turned over to the quartermaster.

Mrs. W. R. Doores returned last Wednesday from a short visit in Springfield, Mass.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., July 16, 1910.

Col. and Mrs. Mann entertained Thursday at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Stone, Lieut. and Mrs. Wilson, Miss Green, of St. Louis, and Dr. Pillsbury.

Capt. and Mrs. Ford have had Mrs. Ford's father, Mr. Pace, of McComb, Ill., visiting them since the latter part of the week. Mrs. Knight, Mrs. Mabey, Mrs. Errington and her guest, Mrs. Frank, of Cheyenne, Wyo., spent a most enjoyable week on a river trip. They went down the Mississippi as far as Cairo, Ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Errington were hosts at a supper Sunday night for Capt. and Mrs. Mabey, Lieut. and Mrs. Knight, Mrs. Frank, and Mrs. McQuade, of St. Louis.

Baseball games for the week stand as follows: 16th Co. vs. 27th Co., 4 to 1, in favor of latter; Hospital Corps vs. 18th Co., 9 to 2, in favor of former; Hospital Corps vs. 23d Co., 10 to 4, in favor of former.

FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., July 16, 1910.

Since the departure of the Band, Headquarters, 2d and 3d Battalions, 28th Inf., Thursday morning for Sparta, Wis., the post has been as though deserted. Three troops of the 4th Cavalry will leave Monday for Sparta, and then there will be left here only Co. H, 28th Inf., Capt. Jens Bugge, Lieut. William Faulkner and Thomas H. Lowe, and Troop E, 4th Cav., Lieuts. Orville N. Tyler and Joseph Righter, Jr.

Mrs. Fielder M. M. Beall has her mother, Mrs. Mary E. Mapp, of Atlanta, Ga., as her guest, and Mrs. Isham Hornsby, of Washington, D.C., is the guest of Col. and Mrs. Robert K. Evans. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Silas A. Wolf entertained Wednesday at dinner in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Lowe and Lieut. and Mrs. Gasser. Miss Wilkinson, of Columbus, Ohio, who has been the guest of Mrs. George O. Cress, left on Monday for her home.

Mrs. Arthur Hanlon and Miss Cameron are in Chicago during the military tournament. Mrs. Lorenzo D. Gasser left Thursday for Atlantic City, N.J., and Columbus, Ohio, to visit relatives for the remainder of the summer. Lieut. Edwin B. Maynard, Med. Corps, left Thursday for Sparta, Wis. Mrs. Guttell, of Popoka, Kas., arrived Monday and is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Bugge. Mrs. John S. Loud returned Tuesday from Atlantic City and Washington.

Mrs. Isaac Catlin entertained Wednesday informally at tea for the ladies of the garrison. Mrs. Frances Fielding Longly, of Toronto, Canada, is the guest of her mother, Mrs. John S. Loud. Mrs. Edward S. Hayes, Mrs. Francis Nelson and Mrs. C. B. Burt, left Wednesday for Duluth by boat, later going to Toledo, Ohio. Lieut. and Mrs. James B. Henry entertained Tuesday at supper before the informal hop for

JOHNSON'S FOOT SOAP

Borax Iodine & Bran

ACTS LIKE MAGIC

Tired, Tender, Aching Feet Instantly Relieved

The World's Standard Foot Remedy

Stops the Burning, reduces the Swelling, removes the Tenderness. Quickly cures Corns and Callouses by dissolving them. Soothes and allays Bunion Inflammation. Relieves and prevents Excessive Perspiration.

Large Cake, 25 Cents.

MONEY BACK IF NOT SATISFIED.

WILBUR A. WELCH, Sole Distributor,
905A Flatiron Building New York
Army & Navy Supply Co., Service Agents, 13 Astor Place, New York

her guests, Miss McClaughy, of Boonville, Mo., and Miss Walton, of Lincoln, Neb.
Mrs. Samuel A. Price left Thursday for New York. Misses Margaret and Jean McArthur, daughters of Capt. and Mrs. John O. McArthur, left Wednesday for Duluth, to spend the next two months with their aunt, Mrs. DeVey. Mrs. Silas A. Wolf leaves Saturday for California. Mrs. Charles C. Bankhead left Wednesday to spend the remainder of the summer at Lake Minnetonka, Minn. Lieut. and Mrs. Edward K. Massee are spending the summer at Maple Island, Minn. Major and Mrs. William G. Gambrell have left St. Paul for the Yellowstone, and will sail about Aug. 15 for Manila. Mrs. Gambrell is a bride of a year ago, and before her marriage she was Miss Suzanne Richison; her beauty and musical talent commanded the admiration of social and musical circles in the Twin Cities.

THE NATURAL FLAVOR

of the richest and purest cow's milk is retained in Borden's Peerless Brand Evaporated Milk (unsweetened). It is especially adapted for use either plain or diluted on breakfast fruits or cereals. In coffee and chocolate it is much better than fresh cream. It enriches all milk dishes.

THE ARMY.

DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

Philippines Division.
Hqrs., Manila, P.I.—Major Gen. William P. Duval, U.S.A., commanding.
Department of Luzon.—Brig. Gen. Ramsay D. Potts, U.S.A. Hqrs., Manila, P.I.
Department of the Visayas.—Hqrs., Iloilo, P.I. Brig. Gen. Daniel H. Brush, U.S.A.
Department of Mindanao.—Hqrs., Zamboanga, P.I. Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A.
Departments in the United States.
Department of California.—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. T. H. Barry, U.S.A. Major Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A., ordered to command on Aug. 25, 1910.
Department of the Colorado.—Brig. Gen. Earl D. Thomas, U.S.A. Hqrs., Denver, Colo.
Department of the Columbia.—Hqrs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Brig. Gen. M. P. Maus, U.S.A.
Department of Dakota.—Hqrs., St. Paul, Minn. Brig. Gen. C. L. Hodges, U.S.A. Brig. Gen. Walter Howe, U.S.A. to command.
Department of the East.—Governors Island, N.Y. Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant to command. Brig. Gen. Walter Howe, U.S.A., in temporary command.
Department of the Gulf.—Hqrs., Atlanta, Ga. Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, U.S.A.
Department of the Lakes.—Major Gen. F. D. Grant, U.S.A. Hqrs., new Federal Buildings, Chicago, Ill. Brig. Gen. C. L. Hodges, U.S.A., to command.
Department of the Missouri.—Hqrs., Omaha, Neb. Brig. Gen. Frederick A. Smith, U.S.A.
Department of Texas.—Brig. Gen. Albert L. Myer, U.S.A. Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas.

ENGINEERS.

Band and Cos. A, B, C and D, Washington Bks., D.C.; B and H in Philippines—address, Manila, P.I.—arrived July 1, 1909; F, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; G, Ft. De Russy, H.T.; I, K, L, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; M, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.

HOSPITAL CORPS.

A, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; B, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; C, Tacoma Park, D.C.; D, in Philippines—address, Manila, P.I.

SIGNAL CORPS.

A, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B, D, H, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; C, Valdez, Alaska; E, M, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; G, Ft. Wood, N.Y.; F, L, Manila, P.I.; I, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqrs., and E, F, G and H and Machine-Gun Platoon, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.; Troop A, Sequoia National Park, Cal.; B, C and M, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; D and K, Yosemite National Park, Cal.; I and L, Boise Bks., Idaho.
2d Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address, Manila. Hqrs. arrived Jan. 3, 1910.
3d Cav.—Hqrs., and Troops A, B, O, D, E, F, G, H, K and L and Machine-Gun Platoon, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; Troops I and M, Ft. Wingate, N.M.
4th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, I, K, L, M, and Machine-Gun Platoon, Ft. Meade, S.D.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Snelling, Minn.
5th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, I, K, L, M, and Machine-Gun Platoon, Schofield Bks., Hawaii; E, F and G, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.; H, Ft. Duchesne, Utah.
6th Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.
7th Cav.—Ft. Riley, Kas.
8th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, I, K, L, M, and Machine-Gun Platoon, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; Troops F and G, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; Troops E and H, Ft. Apache, Ariz.

9th Cav.—Entire regiment, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.
10th Cav.—Entire regiment Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.
11th Cav.—Entire regiment, Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.
12th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address, Manila. Hqrs. arrived May 2, 1909.
13th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address, Manila. Hqrs. arrived April 6, 1909.
14th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address, Manila. Hqrs. arrived Dec. 2, 1909.
15th Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, Ft. Myer, Va.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L, M and Machine-Gun Platoon, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Art. (Light).—Hqrs., Batteries C, D and E, Ft. Sill, Okla.; A and B, Address Manila, P.I.; F, Presidio, S.F., Cal. Battery F will leave San Francisco, Cal., for Fort Sill after the maneuvers at Atascadero, Cal., in October next.
2d Art. (Mountain).—Hqrs., C, D, E and F, Manila, P.I.; A, B, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; D to sail from Manila July 15 for San Francisco for station at Vancouver Bks., Wash.
3d Art. (Light).—Hqrs., A, B and C, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; D, E, F, Ft. Myer, Va.
4th Art. (Mountain).—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E and F, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.
5th Art. (Light).—Hqrs., and F, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; C, Address Manila, P.I., to sail for S.F. for station Nov. 15, 1910; A and B, Presidio, S.F., Cal.; E, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; D, Ft. Snelling, Minn.
6th Art. (Horse).—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, Ft. Riley, Kas.

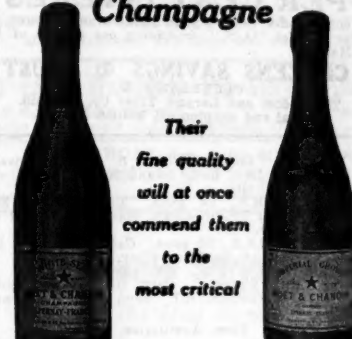
COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Brig. Gen. Arthur Murray, Chief of Coast Artillery.
Company and Station.
1st. Ft. McKinley, Me. 82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
2d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 83d. Ft. Revere, Mass.
3d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
4th. Ft. DuPont, Del. 85th. Ft. Casey, Wash.
5th. Ft. Williams, Me. 86th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
6th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
7th. Ft. Banks, Mass. 88th. Ft. Mansfield, R.I.
8th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 89th. Ft. Williams, Me.
9th. Ft. Warren, Mass. 90th. Ft. McKinley, Me.
10th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 91st. Jackson Bks., La.
11th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y. Will sail for Manila Sept. 5, 1910, from S.F. 92d. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
12th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore.
13th. Philippines. Address, Manila. 94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
14th. Ft. Greble, R.I. 95th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 96th. Ft. Warren, Mass.
16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 97th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
17th. Ft. Washington, Md. 98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
18th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y. Will sail for Manila Sept. 5, 1910, from S.F. 99th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C. 100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
21st. Ft. Howard, Md. 102d. Ft. Adams, R.I.
22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 103d. Ft. Howard, Md.
23d. Ft. McKinley, Me. 104th. Ft. Washington, Md.
24th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 105th. Ft. Ruger, H.T.
25th. Ft. Miley, Cal. 106th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash. 107th. Ft. Greble, Me.
27th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 108th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
28th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal. 109th. Ft. Greble, R.I.
29th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 110th. Ft. Greble, R.I.
30th. Ft. Worden, Wash. 111th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.
31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C. 112th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
32d. Ft. Baker, Cal. 113th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash. 114th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.
34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore. 115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.
35th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 116th. Ft. Screven, Ga.
36th. Ft. Du Pont, Del. 117th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
37th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 118th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
38th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 119th. Ft. Washington, Md.
39th. Ft. Morgan, Ala. 120th. Ft. Strong, Mass.
40th. Ft. Howard, Md. 121st. Ft. Screven, Ga.
41st. Ft. Monroe, Va. 122d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
42d. Ft. Mott, N.J. Will sail for Manila Sept. 5, 1910, from S.F. 123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y. 124th. Ft. Andrews, Mass.
44th. Ft. Washington, Md. 125th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
45th. Ft. Du Pont, Del. 126th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
46th. Ft. Strong, Mass. 127th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
47th. Ft. Hunt, Va. 128th. Ft. McHenry, Md.
48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 129th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
49th. Ft. Williams, Me. 130th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
50th. Philippines. Address, Manila. Arrived April 22, 1909. 131st. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. Will proceed about Aug. 1 to Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. for station.
51st. Philippines. Address, Manila. Arrived April 22, 1909. 132d. Ft. Trumbull, Conn. Will proceed about Aug. 1 to Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. for station.
52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass. 133d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 134th. Ft. Michie, N.Y.
54th. Philippines. Address, Manila. Arrived April 22, 1909. 135th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
55th. Philippines. Address, Manila. Arrived April 22, 1909. 136th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
56th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 137th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
57th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 138th. Ft. Mott, N.J. Will sail for Manila Sept. 5, 1910, from S.F.
58th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 139th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.
59th. Ft. Andrews, Boston. 140th. Ft. Howard, Md.
60th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 141st. Ft. McHenry, Md.
61st. Ft. Baker, Cal. 142d. Ft. McHenry, Md.
62d. Ft. Worden, Wash. 143d. Ft. Washington, Md.
63d. Ft. Worden, Wash. 144th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
64th. Ft. Miley, Cal. 145th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
65th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 146th. Philippines. Address, Manila. Arrived Aug. 31, 1909.
66th. Ft. Barry, Cal. 147th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
67th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 148th. Ft. Baker, Cal.
68th. Ft. Baker, Cal. 149th. Ft. Casey, Wash.
69th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 150th. Ft. Ward, Wash.
70th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 151st. Ft. Andrews, Mass.
71st. Ft. Casey, Wash. 152d. Ft. Banks, Mass.
72d. Ft. Screven, Ga. 153d. Ft. Andrews, Mass.
73d. Ft. Monroe, Va. 154th. Ft. McKinley, Me.
74th. Ft. Screven, Ga. 155th. Ft. Williams, Me.
75th. Ft. Morgan, Ala. 156th. Ft. Constitution, N.H.
76th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 157th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
77th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 158th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
78th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 159th. Ft. Ruger, H.T.
79th. Ft. Caswell, N.C. 160th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.
80th. Key West, Bks., Fla. 161st. Ft. Barry, Cal.
81st. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y. 162d. Ft. Dade, Fla.
*Mine companies. 163d. Ft. Pickens, Fla.
164th. Jackson Bks., La.
165th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
166th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
167th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
168th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
169th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
170th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Entire regiment, Vancouver Bks., Wash.
2d Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and Machine-Gun Platoon, Ft. Thomas, Ky.; Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.
3d Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila. Arrived Aug. 29, 1909.
4th Inf.—Entire regiment, and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and Machine-Gun Platoon, Ft. Crook, Neb.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Logan H. Roots, Ark.
5th Inf.—Entire regiment at Plattburg Bks., N.Y.
6th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address, Manila. Arrived Jan. 31, 1910.
7th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address, Manila. Arrived June 4, 1909.
8th Inf.—Entire regiment at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal.
9th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address, Manila. Hqrs. arrived May, 1910.

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10th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.
11th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.
12th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila. Arrived Aug. 1, 1909.
13th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
14th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. Wm. H. Harrison, Mont.; Cos. A, B, C and D, and Machine-Gun Platoon, Ft. Lincoln, Mont.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Missoula, Mont.
15th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Douglas, Utah.
16th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. F, G, H, and K, and Machine-Gun Platoon, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; C and L, Ft. Liscomb, Alaska; D and M, Ft. St. Michael, Alaska; B and E, Alaska, is garrisoned by two officers and thirty men, drawn from Ft. William H. Seward.
17th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. McPherson, Ga.
18th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Mackenzie, Wyo.; Cos. A, B, C, D, and Machine-Gun Platoon, Whipple Bks., Ariz.
19th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address, Manila.
20th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, I, K, L, M, and Machine-Gun Platoon, Philippines—address Manila. Arrived July 1, 1909; E, F, G, and H, Ft. Shafter, H.T., arrived Honolulu, June, 1907.
21st Inf.—In Philippines—address, Manila. Arrived Oct. 5, 1909.
22d Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Sam Houston Tex.
23d Inf.—Hqrs., and E, F, G, H, and Machine-Gun Platoon, Fort Bliss, Tex.; A, B, C and D, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Clark Tex.
24th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, I, K, L, and M, and Machine-Gun Platoon, Madison Bks., N.Y.; Cos. E, F, G, and H, Ft. Ontario, N.Y.
25th Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C and D, and Machine-Gun Platoon, Ft. Lawton, Wash.; E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. George Wright, Wash.
26th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, and Machine-Gun Platoon, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. Brady, Mich.
27th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
28th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Snelling, Minn.
29th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. Jay, N.Y.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Ft. Porter, N.Y.; E, F, G and H, and Machine-Gun Platoon, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.
30th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and Machine-Gun Platoon, Presidio of S.F., Cal.; I and M, Ft. Mason, Cal.; K and L, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.
Porto Rico Regiment.—Hqrs., and C, D, E, F, G and H, San Juan, P.R.; A, B, and Cayey, P.R.
Philippine Scouts.—Cos. 1 to 50, Manila, P.I.

All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P.I.
Care should be taken to add the company, troop or battery to the organization a man belongs to in sending mail matter.

THE NAVY.

VESSELS OF U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected up to July 19. Later changes will be found on another page.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Seston Schroeder, Commander-in-Chief.

First Division.

CONNECTICUT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Schroeder.) Capt. William R. Rush. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
DELAWARE, 1st C.B.S., 10 guns. Capt. Charles A. Gove. Sailed July 18 from Culebra, West Indies, for Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
NORTH DAKOTA, 1st C.B.S., 10 guns. Capt. Albert Gleaves. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
MICHIGAN, 1st C.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. Nathaniel R. Usher. Arrived July 17 at Montauk Point, Long Island. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Charles E. Vreeland, Commander.

LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Vreeland.) Capt. Albert G. Winterhalter. At Gardiners Bay, Long Island Sound. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
KANSAS, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Charles J. Badger. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SOUTH CAROLINA, 1st C.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. Augustus F. Fechteler. Arrived July 16 at Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Thomas S. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Third Division.

Rear Admiral Samuel P. Comly, Commander.

GEORGIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Comly.) Capt. William L. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
NEBRASKA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John T. Newton. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Thomas D. Griffin. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. James H. Glennon. Arrived July 18 at Tompkinsville, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Joseph B. Murdock, Commander.

MINNESOTA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Ad-

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miral Murdock.) Comdr. William S. Sims. Arrived July 18 at Gardiners Bay, Long Island Sound. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
VERMONT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Walter McLean. Arrived July 17 at Provincetown, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MISSISSIPPI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. William F. Fullam. Arrived July 18 at Gardiners Bay, Long Island Sound. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
IDAHO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Herbert O. Dunn. Arrived July 18 at Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

Send mail for the auxiliaries of the Atlantic Fleet in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
OELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Arthur B. Hoff. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
CULGOA (supply ship). Comdr. Harry Phelps. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
LEBANON (range ship). Chief Btsn. Edward J. Norcott. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PANTHER (repair ship). Comdr. Josiah S. McKean. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
PATAPSCO (tender). Btsn. Haydn Williams. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.
PATUXENT (tender). Chief Btsn. Frederick Muller. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.
SOLACE (hospital ship). Surg. George Pickrell. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Send mail in care of the P.M., N.Y. city.
YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Orie W. Fowler. At New York city. Send mail in care of the P.M., N.Y. city.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Giles B. Harber, Commander-in-Chief.
First Division.
Rear Admiral Giles B. Harber, Commander.
CALIFORNIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Harber.) Capt. Henry T. Mayo. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Bion B. Bierer. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.
PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Charles F. Pond. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.
WASHINGTON, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Richard M. Hughes. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Edward B. Barry, Commander.
WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Barry.) Capt. John M. Orchard. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. James C. Gillmore. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

Fleet Auxiliary.

GLACIER (supply ship). Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral John Hubbard, Commander-in-Chief.
Address mail for the vessels of the Asiatic Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Division.

CHARLESTON, P.O., 14 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Hubbard.) Comdr. John H. Gibbons. Arrived July 17 at Dairen, Manchuria. Upon the arrival of the New York on the Asiatic Station the Charleston will be relieved as flagship of the Asiatic Fleet, and will proceed to the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., to be placed out of commission.
NEW ORLEANS, P.O., 10 guns. Comdr. Roger Welles. Arrived July 11 at Chefoo, China.

Second Division.

CALLAO, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Joe R. Morrison. At Canton, China.
HELENA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Reuben O. Bitler. At Siakwan, China.
SAMAR, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Nelson H. Goss. At Hankow, China.
VILLALOBOS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Roy C. Smith. At Hankow, China.
WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. George R. Salisbury. At Canton, China.

Third Division.

MINDORO, G., 5 secondary battery guns. Lieut. George M. Baum. Cruising in the waters of the Southern Philippines.
PARAGUA, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Mat H. Signor. Cruising in the waters of the Philippine Islands.
RAINBOW (transport) 17 secondary battery guns. Ensign Arthur O. Stott, jr. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

In Reserve.

MONTEREY, M., 4 guns. Lieut. William H. Toaz. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

Tugs.

PISCATAQUA. Btsn. Francis A. Pippo. At Cavite, P.I.
WOMPATUCK. Btsn. William E. O'Connell. At Cavite, P.I.

NAVAL ACADEMY PRACTICE SQUADRON.

Capt. George R. Clark, Commander.
Send mail in care of the Postmaster, N.Y. city.
The following is the itinerary of the Squadron for the summer practice cruise with the midshipmen from the Naval Academy:

Arrive Gibraltar July 18, leave July 23; arrive Madeira July 26, leave Aug. 2; arrive Azores Aug. 5, leave Aug. 12; arrive Solomon's Island Aug. 23, leave Aug. 28; arrive Annapolis Aug. 29.
IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. (Flagship of Captain Clark.) Comdr. William H. G. Bullard. Arrived July 19 at Gibraltar.
MASSACHUSETTS, 1st C.B.S., 12 guns. Comdr. Carlo B. Brittain. Arrived July 19 at Gibraltar.
INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Comdr. Edward H. Durrell. Arrived July 19 at Gibraltar.

SPECIAL SERVICE SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Sidney A. Staunton, Commander-in-Chief.
Send mail for the vessels of this squadron in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

The Special Service Squadron is due at Hampton Roads about July 23. Upon return of the squadron to the United States the Tennessee, Montana and North Carolina will be assigned to the Atlantic Fleet as the Fifth Division of that fleet, and the Special Service Squadron will be disbanded.
TENNESSEE, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Staunton.) Capt. Bradley A. Fiske. Sailed July 18 from Culebra, West Indies, for Hampton Roads, Va.
NORTH CAROLINA, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Clifford J. Bough. Sailed July 18 from Culebra, West Indies, for Hampton Roads, Va.
MONTANA, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. John G. Quinby. Sailed July 18 from Culebra, West Indies, for Hampton Roads, Va.
OHESTER (scout cruiser). Comdr. William R. Shoemaker.

Sailed July 18 from Culebra, West Indies, for Hampton Roads, Va.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

ABARENDA (collier) merchant complement. Whitney I. Heller, master. At Tompkinsville, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. The Abarenda under orders to proceed to the Asiatic Station, via the Suez Canal.

AJAX (collier) merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. Sailed July 17 from New York city for the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

ALBANY, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Clarence S. Williams. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there. The Albany will leave Bremerton about Aug. 1 for the Asiatic Station.

AMPHIBRITE, M., Comdr. William A. Gill. Sailed July 16 from Key West, Fla., for New Orleans, La., en route to St. Louis, Mo., for the use of the Missouri Naval Militia. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ARETHUSA (supply ship) merchant complement. Arthur M. Whittier, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

BIRMINGHAM (scout cruiser), 8 guns. Comdr. William B. Fletcher. Sailed July 14 from Provincetown, Mass., for wireless tests. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BRUTUS (collier) merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton, master. Sailed July 17 from Culebra, West Indies, for Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BUFFALO (transport), 6 guns. Comdr. Clarence M. Stone. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. The Buffalo will sail from San Francisco early in August for Honolulu, Guam, and Manila, carrying men and stores to the Asiatic Station.

CAESAR (collier) merchant complement. Francis N. Le Cain. Arrived July 16 at Newport News, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CHEYENNE, M., Chief Btsn. Frederick R. Hazard. In commission in reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. When ready for sea the Cheyenne will proceed to Puget Sound for use of the Naval Militia of the state of Washington.

CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. Lieut. Comdr. John L. Sticht. Arrived July 12 at Hull, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John D. McDonald. At Honolulu, Hawaii. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal. The Chattanooga is en route out of commission.

CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Hugh Rodman. At Honolulu, Hawaii. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal. The Cleveland is en route to the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., to be placed out of commission.

CHOCTAW (tug). At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

DAVIS (torpedoboot). Ensign Henry R. Keller. In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John F. Luby. Cruising on the coast of Liberia. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. George W. Laws. At Gloucester, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DUBUQUE, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Harold K. Hines. At Bluefields, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

EAGLE (surveying ship), 2 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Harlan P. Perill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

FARRAGUT (torpedoboot). Ensign Henry R. Keller. In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

HANNIBAL (collier) merchant complement. Fred E. Horton, master. At Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HECTOR (collier) merchant complement. Gustaf Peterson, master. Arrived July 13 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

HIST (surveying ship). Comdr. Armistead Rust. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

JUSTIN (collier) merchant complement. Henry T. Meriwether, master. At San Diego, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

LEONIDS (collier) merchant complement. Joseph T. Rogers, master. At Charleston, S.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MARCELLUS (collier) merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. At Pensacola, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MARIETTA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. George F. Cooper. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Marietta under orders to proceed to the West Indies.

MARS (collier) merchant complement. Albert B. Randall, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

MAYFLOWER (despatch boat), 6 secondary battery guns. Comdr. George W. Logan. Sailed July 18 from Beverly, Mass., for Eastport, Me. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. William S. Benson. In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

MONTGOMERY (torpedo experimental ship). Comdr. Volney O. Chase. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

NANSHAN (collier) merchant complement. William D. Prideaux, master. Sailed July 15 from Chefoo, China, for Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

NEW JERSEY, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. De Witt Coffman. In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

NEW YORK, A.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Joseph L. Jayne. Arrived July 14 at Colombo, Ceylon, en route to the Asiatic Station. Upon arrival on the Asiatic Station the New York will replace the Charleston as flagship of the Asiatic Fleet. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

OCTOPUS (submarine). Lieut. Simeon B. Smith. At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

OLYMPIA, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Archibald H. Scales. In reserve at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

OSCEOLA (tug). Chief Btsn. George B. Hendry. At the naval station, Key West, Fla.

OZARK, M., 6 guns. Chief Gun. Hugh Sinclair. At Washington, D.C. Address there. The Ozark is in commission in reserve, and is assigned to duty with the District of Columbia Naval Militia.

PADUCAH, M., Comdr. William W. Gilmer. Sailed July 17 from Bluefields, Nicaragua, for Key West, Fla., en route to the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

PEORIA. Btsn. William Derrington. At San Juan, P.R. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PETREL (gunboat). Lieut. Comdr. Montgomery M. Taylor. At Yokohama, Japan. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. The Petrel is en route to the East coast of the United States in company with the Wheeling. See under Wheeling for mail address and itinerary.

POMPEY (collier). James D. Smith, master. Sailed July 16 from Hong Kong, China, for Shanghai, China. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

POTOMAC (tug). Chief Btsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. Sailed July 18 from Newport, R.I., for the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

PRAIRIE (transport), 10 guns. Comdr. Edward T. Witherspoon. Arrived July 13 at New Orleans, La. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PRINCETON, G., 10 guns. Comdr. Charles H. Hayes. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

PROMETHEUS (collier) merchant complement. George Worley, master. Arrived July 11 at Honolulu, Hawaii. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SALEM (scout cruiser). Comdr. George R. Evans. Sailed July 15 from Provincetown, Mass., for wireless tests. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SATURN (collier) merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SCORPION, G. Lieut. Allen Buchanan. At Constantinople, Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. Lieut. Comdr. Walter S. Crossley ordered to command.

SOUTH DAKOTA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. James T. Smith. Sailed July 7 from Callao, Peru, for San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

NO HEALTHY SKIN LEFT

"My son, a boy of five, broke out with an itching rash. Three doctors prescribed for him, but he kept getting worse until we could not dress him any more. A medical college's treatment did no good. He was so bad that it was impossible to touch him with the bare hand. There was not one square inch of skin on his whole body that was not affected. He was one mass of sores. The bandages used to stick to his skin and in removing them it used to take the skin off with them, and the screams from the poor child were heartbreaking.

"I began to think that he would never get well, but after the second application of Cuticura Ointment I began to see signs of improvement, and with the third and fourth applications the sores commenced to dry up. His skin peeled off twenty times, but it finally yielded to the treatment. Now I can say that he is entirely cured, and a stronger and healthier boy you never saw than he is to-day, twelve years or more since the cure was effected. Robert Wattam, 1148 Forty-eighth St., Chicago, Ill., Oct. 9, 1909."

SYLPH (special service), 1 secondary battery gun. Lieut. Charles R. Train. Arrived July 18 at Boston, Mass. Send mail to Beverly, Mass.

TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Archibald H. Davis. Arrived July 16 at Bluefields, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TECUMSEH (tug). Btsn. John P. Judge. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TONOPAH, M., 6 guns. Chief Gun. Frank L. Hoagland. Arrived July 18 at the navy yard, New York. Send mail to Hoboken, N.J. The Tonopah is in commission in reserve, and is assigned to duty with the New Jersey Naval Militia.

TRITON (tug). Chief Btsn. August Ohmsen. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

UNCLE (tug). Chief Btsn. Peter Emery. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

VESITAL (collier) merchant complement. Jeremiah Merithew, master. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship). At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

VIOKSBURG, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Alexander S. Halstead. Sailed July 15 from Panama for Cavite, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VULCAN (collier) merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

WHEELING (gunboat). Comdr. Edward W. Eberle. At Yokohama, Japan. The Wheeling is proceeding in company with the Petrel to the East coast of the United States, via the Suez Canal. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. The following is the tentative itinerary of the Wheeling and Petrel on the voyage to the Atlantic Coast: Arrive Yokohama July 12, leave July 20; arrive Hong Kong, July 23, leave Aug. 4; arrive Singapore Aug. 11, leave Aug. 16; arrive Colombo Aug. 24, leave Aug. 31; arrive Bombay Sept. 5, leave Sept. 10; arrive Karachi Sept. 13, leave Sept. 16; arrive Aden Sept. 24, leave Sept. 27; arrive Suez Oct. 4, leave Oct. 5; arrive Port Said Oct. 7, leave Oct. 9; arrive Naples Oct. 15, leave Oct. 23; arrive Gibraltar Oct. 28, leave Nov. 2; arrive Funchal Nov. 8, leave Nov. 8; arrive Bermuda Nov. 20, leave Nov. 24; arrive Portsmouth, N.H., Nov. 28.

WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Ben W. Hodges. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

WOLVERINE, C., 10 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. William D. McDougal. Arrived July 18 at Manitowoc, Wis. Send mail to Erie, Pa.

YORKTOWN, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Victor Blue. Sailed July 19 from Portland, Ore., for San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal. The Yorktown has been ordered to Central America.

ATLANTIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Lieut. Comdr. George W. Williams, Commander.
DIXIE (tender to Atlantic Torpedo Fleet), 12 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Paul Foley. At Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Seventh Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Comdr. George O. Day, Commander.
Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SMITH (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. George C. Day. Arrived July 18 at Gardiners Bay, Long Island Sound.

FLUSSER (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. James P. Morton. Arrived July 18 at Gardiners Bay, Long Island Sound.

LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. John McC. Luby. At New London, Conn.

PRESTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. David F. Boyd. Arrived July 18 at Gardiners Bay, Long Island Sound.

REID (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. John S. Doddridge. Arrived July 18 at Gardiners Bay, Long Island Sound.

First Submarine Division.

Lieut. Frederick V. McNair, Commander.
Send mail for the boats of this division to the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

OUTTLEFISH (submarine). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Frederick V. McNair. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

TARANTULA (submarine). Ensign Theodore G. Ellyson. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

VIPER (submarine). Ensign Alfred H. Miles. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Third Submarine Division.

Lieut. Donald C. Bingham, Commander.
Send mail for the boats of this division, except Bonita and Castine, to Provincetown, Mass.

GRAYLING (submarine). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Donald C. Bingham. At Provincetown, Mass.

BONITA (submarine). Ensign Sloan Danenhower. Arrived July 12 at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

NARWHAL (submarine). Lieut. Julius C. Townsend. At Provincetown, Mass.

SNAPPER (submarine). Lieut. Chester W. Nimitz. At Provincetown, Mass.

STINGRAY (submarine). Ensign Clarence N. Hinkamp. At Provincetown, Mass.

TARPON (submarine). Lieut. Prentiss P. Bassett. At Provincetown, Mass.

CASTINE (tender), 2 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Ralph A. Koch. Arrived July 14 at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

SEVERN (tender). At Provincetown, Mass.

PACIFIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Lieut. Comdr. Louis C. Richardson, Commander.
Address mail for vessels of Pacific Torpedo Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Fleet). Lieut. Hayne Ellis. At San Diego, Cal.

First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. John G. Church, Commander.
WHIPPLE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. John G. Church. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Harold G. Bowen. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.



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HULL (destroyer). Ensign Harold Jones. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
TRUXTUN (destroyer). Ensign Randolph P. Scudder. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Second Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Frank McCommon, Commander.
PAUL JONES (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Frank McCommon. At San Diego, Cal.
PERY (destroyer). Lieut. Earl R. Shipp. At San Diego, Cal.
PREBLE (destroyer). Lieut. Ernest A. Swanson. At San Diego, Cal.
STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. William T. Lightle. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Third Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf, Commander.
LAWRENCE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf. At San Diego, Cal.
ROWAN (torpedoboot). Lieut. Sylvester H. Lawton, jr. At San Diego, Cal.
GOLDSBOROUGH (torpedoboot). Lieut. Ross S. Culp. At San Diego, Cal.

First Submarine Division.

Lieut. Kirby B. Crittenden, Commander.
GRAMPUS (submarine). Ensign James P. Olding. At San Pedro, Cal.
PIKE (submarine). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Kirby B. Crittenden. At San Pedro, Cal.
FORTUNE (tender). Lieut. Kirby B. Crittenden. At San Pedro, Cal.

ASIATIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Lieut. Charles S. Kerrick, Commander.
Address mail for the boats of the Asiatic Torpedo Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Torpedo Division.

Ensign Edmund S. Root, Commander.
DALE (destroyer). Ensign Frank J. Fletcher. At Cavite, P.I.
BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Ensign Edmund S. Root. At Cavite, P.I.
BARRY (destroyer). Ensign Lloyd W. Townsend. At Cavite, P.I.
OHAUNOEY (destroyer). Ensign Laurence N. McNair. At Cavite, P.I.
DECATUR (destroyer). Ensign Carroll S. Graves. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

First Submarine Division.

Ensign Henry M. Jensen, Commander.
ADDER (submarine). Ensign James B. Howell. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.
MOCCASIN (submarine). Ensign Ernest D. McWhorter. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.
PORPOISE (submarine). Ensign James C. Van de Carr. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
SHARK (submarine). Ensign Henry M. Jensen. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
MOHICAN (tender). Ensign Arthur W. Sears. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

RESERVE TORPEDO DIVISIONS, CHARLESTON.

Lieut. Comdr. Frederic N. Freeman, Commander.
Send mail to the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
Destroyer: Wordan. Torpedoboots: Barney Biddle, Blakely, Craven, Cushing, Dahlgren, Ericsson, Mackenzie, Porter, Shubrick, Stockton, Thornton, Tingey, Wilkes and De Long. Submarine: Plunger. The old cruiser Atlanta is used as a barracks for the men of the division.

First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Charles A. Blakely, Commander.
This is a temporary division formed from the torpedoboots in reserve at Charleston. The division will make a practice cruise to Chesapeake and Narragansett Bays and return to the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MACDONOUGH (destroyer). Lieut. Charles A. Blakely. Sailed July 18 from Norfolk, Va., for Newport, R.I.
BAILEY (torpedoboot). Ensign Rufus W. Mathewson. Sailed July 18 from Norfolk, Va., for Newport, R.I.
STRINGHAM (torpedoboot). Ensign Burton A. Strait. Sailed July 18 from Norfolk, Va., for Newport, R.I.

Fish Commission Steamers.

ALBATROSS. Comdr. Charles M. McCormick. At Seattle, Wash. Address there.
FISH HAWK. Chief Bsn. William Martin. At Camden, N.J. Address there.

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RANGER (Massachusetts nautical schoolship). Comdr. William F. Low, retired. At Boston, Mass. Send mail to the State House, Boston, Mass.
NEWPORT (New York nautical schoolship). Lieut. Comdr. Lay H. Everhart, retired. The Newport is on her summer cruise. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

ALLIANCE (station and storeship). Lieut. Comdr. Charles A. Brand. At the naval station, Oulebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
ANNAPOLIS (station ship). Capt. John F. Parker, retired. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
CONSTELLATION (stationary training ship). Comdr. Patrick W. Hourigan. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there. The Boxer, Reina Mercedes and Cumberland are auxiliaries to the Constellation.
FRANKLIN (receiving ship). Capt. Alfred Reynolds. At the naval station, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
HAWK (receiving ship). Capt. Walter C. Cowles. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
HARTFORD (station ship). Comdr. Archibald H. Seales. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
INDEPENDENCE (receiving ship). Commodore Edmund B. Underwood, retired. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. The Manila is an auxiliary to the Independence.
LANCASTER (receiving ship). Comdr. John L. Purcell. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
NEWARK (station ship). Lieut. Comdr. Walter Ball. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PENSACOLA (receiving ship). Comdr. Guy W. Brown. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there. The Intrepid is an auxiliary to the Pensacola.
PHILADELPHIA (receiving ship). Comdr. Levi C. Bertolotti. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there. The Nipic is an auxiliary to the Philadelphia.
SOUTHERY (receiving ship). Chief Bsn. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Topeka is an auxiliary to the Southery.
SUPPLY (station ship at Guam). Lieut. Comdr. Eugene L. Bisset. Sailed July 19 from Yokohama, Japan, for Guam to resume station. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
TEXAS (receiving ship). Comdr. William A. Gill. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
WABASH (receiving ship). Capt. James M. Helm. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

TUGS.

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Alice, Norfolk, Va.
Apache, Iona Island, N.Y.
Chickasaw, Newport, R.I.
Choctaw, Washington, D.C.
Hercules, Norfolk, Va.
Iwawa, Boston, Mass.
Locust, San Francisco, Cal.
Massasoit, Key West, Fla.

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Pemacook, Portsmouth, N.H.	Trafalgar, New York.
Pentucket, New York.	Trifton, Washington, D.C.
Pontiac, New York.	Unadilla, Mare Island, Cal.
Potomac, Boston, Mass.	Unaca, Norfolk, Va.
Powhatan, New York.	Vigilant, Yerba Buena, Cal.
Rapido, Cavite, P.I.	Waban, Pensacola, Fla.
Rocket, Norfolk, Va.	Wahnetta, Norfolk, Va.

VESSELS OUT OF COMMISSION.

Alabama, at New York.	Maine, at Portsmouth, N.H.
Alert, at Mare Island, Cal.	Manly, at Annapolis, Md.
Alexander, at Cavite, P.I.	Miantonomoh, at Philadelphia.
Arayat, at Cavite, P.I.	Milwaukee, at Puget Sound.
Bagley, at Annapolis, Md.	Minneapolis, at Philadelphia.
Baltimore, at Philadelphia.	Monadnock, at Cavite.
Bennington, at Mare Island.	Morris, at Newport, R.I.
Boston, at Puget Sound.	Nero, at New York.
Brooklyn, at Philadelphia, Pa.	Ohio, at New York.
Cincinnati, at Mare Island, Cal.	Oregon, at Puget Sound.
Constitution, at Boston.	Pampanga, at Cavite.
Columbia, at Philadelphia.	Panay, at Cavite.
Concord, at Bremerton.	Puritan, Norfolk, Va.
Denver, at Mare Island, Cal.	Queros, at Cavite.
Detroit, at Boston.	Raleigh, at Mare Island.
Eagle, at Norfolk.	Relief, Olongapo, P.I.
Elcano, at Cavite.	Restless, at Newport, R.I.
Fox, at Mare Island, Cal.	St. Louis, at Puget Sound.
Galveston, at Bremerton, Wash.	San Francisco, at Norfolk.
General Alava, at Cavite.	Siren, at Norfolk.
Gwin, at Newport.	Stiletto, at Newport.
Holland, at Norfolk.	Sterling, at Portsmouth, N.H.
Illinois, at Boston.	Talbot, at Newport.
Iroquois, at Mare Island, Cal.	Tallahassee, at Norfolk.
Kearsarge, at Philadelphia.	Terror, at Philadelphia.
Kentucky, at Norfolk, Va.	Yankee, at New Bedford.
McKee, at Newport, R.I.	

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Dorothea, Cleveland, Ohio.	Portsmouth, Hoboken, N.J.
Dupont, Wilmington, N.C.	Rodgers, en route to Boston, Mass.
Elfrida, Newbern, N.C.	Sandoval, Rochester, N.Y.
Essex, Toledo, Ohio.	Somers, Baltimore, Md.
Foots, ordered to Boston, Mass.	Stranger, New Orleans, La.
Gloucester, Brooklyn, N.Y.	Sylvia, Philadelphia, Pa.
Gopher, Duluth, Minn.	Tonopah, Hoboken, N.J.
Granite State, New York city.	Vixen, Camden, N.J.
Hawk, Buffalo, N.Y.	Wasp, New York city.
Huntress, at St. Louis.	Yantic, Hancock, Mich.
Isla de Cuba, at Baltimore.	
Isla de Luzon, New Orleans, La.	

Key to Abbreviations.

1st C.B.S. (first-class battleship); A.C. (armored cruiser); P.C. (protected cruiser); G. (gunboat); M. (monitor); C.G. (converted cruiser).

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PROPOSALS will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., until 10 o'clock a.m., August 2, 1910, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., etc., a quantity of naval supplies, as follows: Sch. 2717: Rubber covered wire.—Sch. 2719: Hair felt discs.—Sch. 2720: Oak.—Sch. 2721: Alcohol, white zinc, white and red leads, linseed oil, lampblack in oil, silica, acids.—Sch. 2722: Hardware and tools, brushes.—Sch. 2723: Steel bar.—Sch. 2724: Linoleum, glass, curled hair, braided hemp.—Sch. 2725: Brass rod, brass pipe, bolts and nuts.—Sch. 2726: Packing leathers or discs for Allen's ice machine, hair felt, pipe covering.—Sch. 2728: Stationery and office supplies.—Sch. 2729: Towels. Applications for proposals should designate the schedules desired by number. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the navy pay office, New York, N.Y., or to the Bureau, T. J. COWIE, Paymaster-General, U.S.N. 7-18-10.

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